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THE JERUSALEM POST

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SECOND EDITION

Fatah men seized at sea

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT / Post Defence Reporter

Several members of Fatah were detained at sea on Saturday and brought to Israel, where they have been undergoing interrogation, military sources said yesterday.

They were detained on a 250 ton vessel, *Nadija*, registered in Honduras. It was stopped on its way from Limassol to Port Said, where it planned to sail through the Suez Canal and continue to North Yemen. Military sources declined to provide the detainees' names or positions in Fatah.

An IDF statement issued yesterday, two days after the event, said the ship had been detained by a Navy patrol. The Israeli ships had detected "a suspicious vessel" and ordered it to stop for inspection, the spokesman reported.

It then emerged that the *Nadija* and its crew belonged to Fatah, so it was brought to "one of Israel's ports," the spokesman continued.

The men on board were taken to Haifa, where they reportedly arrived on Sunday afternoon.

Saturday's action falls in line with the IDF's policy of stopping vessels for checks and detaining those suspected of serving the PLO. Scores of men have been captured at sea, brought here and imprisoned.

'88 budget will aim to cut inflation even more

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The state budget for fiscal year 1988/89 will be tabled in the cabinet in two weeks, it was decided yesterday at a meeting between Prime Minister Shamir and the heads of the Treasury and the Bank of Israel.

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and other Treasury officials told Shamir it was necessary to cut some NIS750 million from the budget to prevent the deficit from rising to dangerous levels. The budget will be aimed at effecting a further reduction in inflation, and at continuing the present trends in the economy.

The Treasury presented Shamir with different proposals for cuts to the NIS 950 million, from which the actual cuts totaling NIS 750m. would be selected. The premier endorsed the Treasury's view and asked Nissim to start negotiations with the ministers immediately on the implementation of the necessary cuts.

Treasury officials said yesterday that their ministry's proposals were meant only to implement decisions already taken by the cabinet and to prevent a rise in the deficit. They said no radical steps would be taken and described the budget for next year as a "natural continuation" of the current one.

The Treasury wants to raise prices of basic commodities and public transportation in the coming months. The hikes are meant to prevent an increase in the present level of subsidies payments, the officials said. If implemented, these measures would be selected. The premier endorsed the Treasury's view and asked Nissim to start negotiations with the ministers immediately on the implementation of the necessary cuts.

(Continued on Page Nine)

Nissim and Bruno won't allow pre-election spending spree

The 12-month-long pre-election campaign is already upon us, but it seems that this time we are not going to be subjected to "election-year economics." Throughout the years we became accustomed to looking forward to a good pre-election year for the citizens-as-consumers, way beyond the country's means, and we would pay the price immediately after the elections.

While the major collective bribing of the electorate is in the hands of the ruling party, the burden later falls upon the entire nation. But this time it's going to be a different story.

After three years, it seems likely that the national unity government will remain in power throughout the final year of its mandate. It will be difficult to bribe the population with "election-time economics" because the two major contending parties are partners in the same regime.

There is another reason, and perhaps a more important one, why it is going to be quite a "normal" year. The ruling "economic couple," Finance Minister Moshe Nissim and Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno, firmly intend to retain the policy of economic stabilization and its achievements.

Prime Minister Shamir yesterday held a preliminary meeting on next year's budget with Nissim, Bruno, Deputy Finance Minister Adi Amoral, and their aides. Shamir gave his full support to the finance minister, with whom he had just a few weeks ago conducted a bitter debate over the future of the Lavi fighter project.

Nissim would like to run in the next election with some economic achievements to his credit; his opponent, Vice Premier Peres, is credited for his part in the "economic stabilization plan" of July 1985. This is probably why Nissim highlighted at yesterday's session the impressive economic achievements of the current year.

Nissim has proved himself to be a polite but tough minister who knows how to say no with a smile. With a consistent policy, he has succeeded in keeping the government budget tight with zero deficit in the cash flow, which is much better than earlier predictions.

Nissim insisted on scrapping the Lavi fighter even though all his other party colleagues in the cabinet were in favour of the project, which was supposed to do wonders for the "national pride."

After months of protracted and tense negotiations, he is still optimistic.

(Continued on Page Nine)

ANALYSIS SHLOMO MAOZ

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(Continued on Page Nine)

Insults fly as MK Eitan and Tehiya part ways

By DVORAH GETZLER
Post Knesset Reporter

Tehiya MK Rafael Eitan, who on Sunday was narrowly defeated in his bid to wrest greater control of the party from fellow MK Geula Cohen, yesterday stormed out of the faction's Knesset office impugning Cohen's sanity. But, from the point of view of those he left behind, it was "good riddance to bad rubbish."

Eitan now seeks to establish himself as a one-man faction in the Knesset and has asked the House Committee to recognize him as such.

But this will create a problem since, according to House rules, Tehiya must first give its consent. That is unlikely because it would cost the party a share of its public funding, even though Eitan said yesterday that he would make no demands for party funds. Meanwhile he is occupying the empty Ometz faction room and has been granted separate secretarial services.

Also on the cards, although equally problematic, is a possible overture by Eitan to the Likud.

There was talk of "amputation" from sources close to party leader Yisrael Meir Mofaz, of "transplants that didn't work," from Cohen, and of "dying bodies that reject transplants," in a counter-blast from Eitan, as the party sought to come to grips with the new situation.

The only thing that both sides agreed on was that the break had been inevitable.

"It was an expression of the reality in the party," said Eitan.

"We were on a collision course from the beginning," said Cohen. "I have been fighting for ages to prevent him from taking over the party."

For Eitan, the fight is basically about how the party will shape up for the future. He says he wants to open it to new people and turn it into a mass party. That, he claims, means it must become more democratic.

But yesterday, in the faction meeting held after Eitan had stormed out, Ne'eman repeated what he had told the party's council on Sunday evening. "For us the crucial thing is Greater Israel. Democracy must take second place."

Ne'eman consoled his colleagues over the defection of the former chief of general staff and leader of its Tzomet faction by saying that the voter did not make up his mind on supporting one party or another on the basis of one man's charisma.

Eitan, he said, had been brave in battle, but lacked political courage. He accused Eitan of having impeded the party's proper functioning by failing to attend meetings of the secretariat.

"We did not create Tehiya to have it deteriorate into a party of petty squabbles," Cohen's attack went further. She charged that Eitan was nothing but an establishment man in search of a mass movement, and whether it went to the left or the right was of no concern to him.

"He's simply not made for political opposition," she continued. "He's used to giving and taking orders. That approach has paralyzed Tehiya for the past two or three years. But now the paralysis is over and done with."

On the subject of his political future, Eitan at first denied that there was any basis to Cohen's charges that he had been making overtures to the Likud.

But, he continued, there was room for political cooperation between him and any party adopting a similarly nationalist stance.

The Likud, however, may be embarrassed by such overtures, if they come. It has already mortgaged seats to Yigael Hurvitz's Ometz faction, and to Aharon Abuhazzeira's Tami.

It has young people pushing hard to enter the Knesset, and guaranteeing seats to Eitan, and whatever number of his supporters he pushes for, could threaten to split the party at the seams.

The right wing would seem to have jumped the gun in the preliminary heats of the forthcoming election year.

Food poisoning sends 24 to hospital in Gaza

By BRADLEY BURSTON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GAZA. — Twenty-four schoolgirls from the el-Burege neighbourhood here were hospitalized for food poisoning yesterday, apparently after drinking contaminated soft drinks produced by a local company.

Health Ministry officials have ordered the closure of the bottling plant, and police have opened an investigation.



The official Iranian news agency, Irna, yesterday released this picture of students from the Amir Kabir Technical University in Tehran who gathered in front of the Ministry of Culture and Higher Education after a march to show their readiness to join the troops at the front.

Islamic Jihad leader faces deportation

By JOEL GREENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

OC Southern Command Yitzhak Mordechai has ordered the deportation of Ahmad Abdel Aziz Odeh, the ideological and spiritual leader of the Islamic Jihad movement in the Gaza Strip, military sources said last night.

The sources said the deportation order, issued on Sunday, was served against Odeh for his "extremist and inciteful" activities, which included calls in sermons for Iranian-style mass revolution to "liberate Palestine through Holy War," and set up an Islamic state.

The sources said that in writings, lessons and speeches, some of which were circulated on cassette tapes, Odeh praised persons who had carried out attacks on Jews, and called for emulation of their example. He supported "armed struggle" and co-operation with the PLO as means to achieve a violent Islamic revolution, according to the sources.

Recently, Odeh called on his listeners to follow the example of four Islamic Jihad gunmen killed last month in Gaza during a shootout with security forces in which Shin Bet agent Victor Arjman was killed.

(Continued on Back Page)

Saudia restores ties with 'sister Egypt'

RIYADH (AP). — Saudi Arabia yesterday became the seventh Arab League member state to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. The island state of Bahrain took a similar step earlier in the day.

Saudi Information Minister Ali Shaer said King Fahd ordered that "relations with sister Egypt be resumed as of today, in support of Arab solidarity."

Shaer's statement, distributed by the official Saudi press agency and broadcast by the state-run radio and television, stressed that the move was motivated by the "unity of aspirations and views in the face of the machinations of evil and aggression menacing the very existence of the Arab world."

In Manama, a Foreign Ministry statement carried by the Gulf news agency said the decision to re-establish ties with Egypt was in line with Bahrain's quest for pan-Arab solidarity.

In taking the decision, the statement said, Bahrain was deeply convinced that the Arab world "now more than ever before requires collective action in a spirit of brotherly cooperation to repulse the dangers that beset it and labour for its dignity."

The statement paid tribute to Egypt and its president, Hosni Mubarak for the "nationalist stance in support of the Arab world's security."

'Iraq unlikely to buy Israeli arms'

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Iraq has no plans to purchase arms from Israel, and no interest in doing so, a spokesman at the Iraqi Embassy here told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

"There is no likelihood of Iraq buying from Israel; you can discount the reports you have read in the press," added the spokesman, speaking from the embassy military attaché's office.

Defence analysts here, commenting on recent reports that Israel is considering selling arms to Iraq in the wake of the realignment in the Arab world following last week's Arab summit, told *The Post* yesterday.

(Continued on Back Page)

press," added the spokesman, speaking from the embassy military attaché's office.

Defence analysts here, commenting on recent reports that Israel is considering selling arms to Iraq in the wake of the realignment in the Arab world following last week's Arab summit, told *The Post* yesterday.

(Continued on Back Page)



At least six people were killed and 40 injured, Swedish television said last night, after two express trains collided yesterday about 10 km. outside of Göteborg. The number of dead was expected to climb as workers cut open badly twisted carriages.

Should Israel back Iran or Iraq?

Iraq's renewal of diplomatic relations with Egypt has re-awakened the perennially simmering debate in Israeli policy-making circles around the Iran-Iraq war. In brief, the question since 1980 has been: Should Israel back Iraq or Iran... or neither? A corollary to this has been: Does Israel's interest lie in the open-ended continuation of the Gulf conflict or in its abrupt termination; and if in victory, for which side?

The renewal of Iraqi-Egyptian relations triggered a spate of unattributed pronouncements by the "pro-Iraqi" lobby in the Foreign Ministry, led by the ministry Director General Avraham Tamir. This lobby has long argued that the commonality of interests between Iraq and the moderate Arab states — Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States — in blocking Iran and its Shiite fundamentalist revolution, could and should be translated into a shared "moderate" position on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

With Egypt and Jordan arming and logistically and politically assisting Iraq, Baghdad is a "natural" candidate for membership in the moderate Arab camp (against which are ranged Iran and its Arab allies, Syria and Libya, Israel's most vociferous enemies).

Tamir and his political patron, Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman, have been arguing for at least two years that Iraq has recently sent out some low-key signals to Israel and that it is high time that Israel responded. So far, they argue, Israel has only "responded" by arming Iraq's enemy, Iran, to the consternation of the moderate Arab world and, particularly, of Egypt.

The "pro-Iraqi" lobby — which is fed with position papers and memoranda by Tamir's personal think-tank of Middle East studies academics (set up in the days Tamir was director general of the Prime Minister's Office) — does not, at least at this stage, advocate Israeli involvement to the extent of arming Iraq. But they do call for sending out political signals that would smooth Baghdad's way into the moderate orbit.

The "pro-Iraqi" lobby argues that Iran, which is busy exporting its revolutionary fundamentalism through-

New Teheran offensive feared

Iranian boats attack U.S. supertanker

BAHRAIN (AP). — Iran's armed speedboats attacked a U.S.-owned supertanker and three other vessels in the southern Gulf yesterday, shipping officials said. The attack took place amid reports that Iran was preparing a major new offensive against Iraq. The 18th convoy of U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers was in mid-Gulf on its way toward the Strait of Hormuz, when it was attacked by the Iranian boats.

Three of the attacks occurred in daylight as the seaborne Revolutionary Guards carried out their biggest series of raids on shipping since September 2 when five vessels were hit. A fourth attack was reported as having occurred early on Sunday.

Shipping industry executives in the Gulf had forecast the attacks — which lasted 10 hours — as reprisal for Iraq's week-long wave of air raids on shuttle tankers along the Iranian coast.

The Esso Freeport, a 250,000-ton tanker owned by Exxon, came under attack as it entered the Strait of Hormuz with a load of Saudi Arabian crude oil, bound for the U.S.

Regional officials of the U.S. oil giant said the ship was hit by four rocket-propelled grenades which caused "superficial" damage and no casualties.

The ship later headed for the United Arab Emirates port of Fujairah to assess damage, one report said.

There were reports of air and land battles as well.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (Irna) quoted a war communique saying anti-aircraft gunners shot down three Iraqi aircraft on Sunday, one over the "southern border region" and two others in Bakhtarun, about 130 km from the border in central Iran.

A Baghdad communique said 10 civilians were killed and 32 others wounded in Iranian shelling of the southern Iraqi border city of Basra and communities near the central and northern front.

Teheran and Baghdad exchanged new threats amid growing speculation that Iran is about to launch its first major ground offensive since February, in the seven-year-old war.

Iranian President Ali Khamenei was quoted by Teheran radio as saying a "new movement" would occur soon, in which students would have to fight and a fifth of government employees would be called on to "breathe the smell of the war fronts."

Baghdad's *al-Thawra* daily, mouthpiece of the ruling Baath party, said "no one will survive Iraq's firepower" if Iran launched "another ill-fated offensive." Iraqi forces have been on maximum alert since last Thursday.

Upsets in hospitals expected as nurses cut their work hours

Post Science and Health Reporter

Disruptions are expected in all of the country's hospitals from today, as the 10,000 hospital nurses begin working a 36-hour week, instead of a 40-hour week.

The shortening of the work week was agreed to by their employers a year ago but was not implemented. The nurses are demanding "reasonable overtime pay" for the extra four hours, but the government and Kupat Holim Clalit are unwilling to pay them more than 50 per cent extra for overtime hours.

As a result of reduced manpower, it is estimated that 25 per cent fewer patients will be admitted to the hospitals, and that some non-critical patients will have to be sent home.

In the meantime, sanctions by Kupat Holim Clalit doctors continue, with reduced schedules at Hasharon Hospital and Gaba mental hospital in Petah Tikva and the Hartfield geriatric hospital in Gedera today. The doctors, too, are demanding "reasonable overtime pay" for working a second shift. Their sanctions are now in their sixth week.

ANALYSIS BENNY MORRIS

manance. Put simply, the "pro-Iranians" say that Israeli policy since 1948 has been to try to forge ties with our "enemy's enemies" — the non-Arab or non-Moslem peripheries of the Middle East — Turkey, the Maronites of Lebanon, the Kurds, Sudan's African rebels, Iran and Ethiopia.

That policy, which usefully weakened Israel's enemies (Iraq, Lebanon, the Moslems, Sudan), was successful and should remain the basis of Israeli Middle East policy. During the 1950s, 1960s and down to the Shah's downfall in 1979, Iran was a staunch if covert ally of Israel's, supplying her with an assured source of oil and other goods and services. The Khomeini regime, argue the pro-Iranians, is or at least may be only a passing phenomenon, and Israel, like the U.S., should seek to keep open its bridges to those elements in Teheran who may succeed Khomeini, or Khomeini's successors.

Minor Israeli arms sales to the Iranians will make no difference to the outcome of the Gulf war but will serve, together with encouraging Israeli utterances and gestures, as signals to those in Teheran who may

one day be in a position to resuscitate the Iranian-Israeli alliance, this group asserts.

The pro-Iranian lobby adds that the well-being of the 50,000-strong Iranian Jewish community should remain a major element in Israeli thinking, and Jerusalem must not take "rash" steps that could endanger that community's welfare and, perhaps, very survival.

Some of the anti-Iraqis add, for good measure, that Israelis should not run away with their enthusiasm over Iraq's resumption of relations with Egypt. Egypt's return to the Arab fold, rather than drawing other Arab states towards moderation and implying "legitimation" of Egypt's peace treaty with Israel, may in the end lead to a cooling of Egypt's relations with Israel.

Between these two active lobbies stand the vast majority of Israel's ministers and senior officials, who argue — as Prime Minister Shamir has recently done — that the Iran-Iraq war is "a conflict between two of Israel's staunchest enemies."

Iraq has never veered from its basic rejectionism of Zionism. They discount the reality or importance of what the pro-Iraqis see as "signals" from Baghdad of a new moderation towards Israel. At the same time, Iran, driven by a fanatic ideology, is seen as the leader of Moslem extremist thinking, which calls for "the liberation of Jerusalem." Shamir "hopes" that the government in Teheran will change and that the past animosity between Israel and Iran will be resumed. But this is only a hope, nothing more.

Off the record, many of these ministers and officials are of the view that the longer Iraq and Iran slug it out, the better for Israel — neither will be able to turn its divisions towards Israel's borders. (In this connection, mention is always made of Iraq's currently "battle-hardened" 35 divisions and of Iraq's dispatching an expeditionary force of one or two divisions to the Golan Heights in the 1973 war).

On the record, most officials, including the Foreign Ministry political director general, say that a quick end to the war is good from a general humanitarian standpoint and would also be in Israel's interest.

Dry Bones



volunteering for outpatient detoxification signal quickly, and often clearly, their capacity for success or failure. Not only that. Since the patient remains within a real-world environment, each day is a new and constant test for continued success or failure in maintaining a drug-free state. And the all-important issue of cost-effectiveness is directly and economically addressed.

BUT ALL OF this is not enough. There are five basic criteria for success or failure in recovery from drug problems. These are: one, reduction to cessation of criminal activities; two, reduction to cessation of illicit drugs; three, work habilitation, or rehabilitation, leading to re-entry into responsible community participation; four, habilitation, or rehabilitation, of family and noncommittal social life; and five, personal and emotional rehabilitation, improved stress tolerance, enhanced personal values, and upgraded self-image.

All of these goals must be achieved before one can really say that an addict has been rehabilitated, although the first three should be achievable in six to 18 months. The last two goals may take longer. Certainty of recovery is a reflection of the duration of personal time spent pursuing an altered, more productive lifestyle. Each year of drug freedom is a distinctive plus, and encourages further success.

We must also recognize that some ex-addicts — like some dry alcoholics — may backslide even after considerable periods of drug freedom. This

HOW TO PREVENT SPEEDING

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Bravo to Professor Cyril Domb and his colleagues at the Jerusalem College of Technology for developing a new traffic safety device (Letters — October 26).

This invention, which automatically checks the speeds of cars on the highway and records the licence numbers of offenders, would undoubtedly do much to reduce the shocking rate of traffic fatalities in our country. Let us also note that the device would pay for itself — that is, the cost of purchasing and installing this equipment would soon be covered by the fines collected. The cost to the taxpayer in the long run would therefore be zero.

Professor Domb's proposal deserves prompt action by our traffic law enforcement authorities.

LAURIN F. LEWIS

Rehovot.



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Drug use in Israel: It's never too late for treatment

Addicts can be cured

Jordan M. Scher

ZOHAR ARGOV was a very charming man. As Robert Rosenberg said (*The Jerusalem Post*, November 8), Argov and his music had gone far toward breaking down the cultural barriers within Israeli society. One line in his column struck me especially. The self-evident gratuitousness of the throw-away line was deeply disturbing from a professional standpoint. "There aren't many people who can get off junk once they have gotten on," said Rosenberg. Unfortunately, this is the all-too-common misconception about people who have become involved with narcotics, as though addiction is necessarily a new, permanent state of being.

Forty years ago, in an extensive study at the Cook County Jail in Chicago, Ill., it was found that drug addicts disappeared from the ranks of the addicted progressively after the age of 35. Some died, some remained in jail, or were lost; and some returned to relatively quiet, even productive, lives. Other researchers have since supported these findings. But that was in the U.S. and we all know that drug addiction has continued to expand massively among the young there.

Here in Israel, the drug abuser takes on a vastly different character from that which is found in the U.S. or Western Europe at the present time. "Polydrug misuse" — that is, the massive use of sedatives and tranquilizers — is not as common as it is in the U.S. They are often not used in more than what would be appropriately-prescribed medical amounts. Nevertheless, those who do not need such drugs in the first place are still polydrug abusers.

OF NARCOTIC drug abuse in Israel, illicit heroin is pre-eminent. Adolam, or methadone, is second in use both medically and illegally. Narcotic misuse in Israel is again quite different from that found in other Western countries. Heroin is primarily smoked, or snorted — that is, inhaled — but generally not taken by needle in Israel. This set Argov markedly apart from most of his fellow abusers here.

Less than 10 per cent of heroin users in Israel, probably less than 3 per cent, are primary drug injectors. This makes an enormous difference in the effect of the drug, and the intensity of utilization. The major heroin abusers here use between a quarter and a half gram of heroin per day, not the two-plus grams more common among European and American addicts. Addicts like Argov can be called "American-style" addicts, since they are usually

effectiveness in school, work, family life, etc., are those most likely to successfully break from drugs and return to full participation in normal society. Similar considerations determine the vulnerability of adolescents prior to drug-involvement.

A RECENT STUDY in the Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems confirms much of what has been said above. A series of 167 patients were detoxified from narcotics as outpatients over the last two and a half years. Of this group, 58 patients, or 35 per cent, did not follow, or complete, the detoxification programme, and can be considered failures. Another 95, or 57 per cent, did succeed in detoxifying. Success in detoxification is based on the duration of drug freedom.

In this study, the average duration of detoxification was eight-and-a-half months. A corollary study confirmed these findings by randomly checking urine tests for illicit drugs. Of 143 patients tested, 82, or 57 per cent, were found to have narcotics in their urine; none of these had been detoxified by the clinic. Sixty-one, or 42 per cent, were urine-free of narcotics. Of these, 54, or 88 per cent, had been detoxified by the clinic. These successes were mostly Groups I and II. So you see, Mr. Rosenberg, "once a junkie, always a junkie" may not apply so inevitably in the Israeli situation as it may seem to apply elsewhere.

These findings strongly suggest that drug addiction in Israel should be viewed as a treatable and potentially highly reversible condition. Approaches such as that used in the Jerusalem Institute for Drug Problems should be applicable and must be transferable to other areas of the country. The Jerusalem programme should become an exemplary, low-cost model for treatment here. Cost-effectiveness is vital in today's economic situation. The Jerusalem detoxification model makes a limited demand on staff numbers and permits a relatively unlimited potential for patient care.

Other approaches, such as inpatient detoxification and therapeutic communities, are very expensive and highly staff-intensive. They work with carefully selected, very small numbers of patients, for extended periods. There is no greater guarantee that, once the patient is discharged from such a treatment situation, he may not revert to his previous addiction, friends and lifestyle.

This danger applies to all detoxified patients, whether they are inpatients or outpatients. But patients

Those addicts with the highest pre-addiction stability and personal

READERS' LETTERS

DOES THE END JUSTIFY THE MEANS?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In his lengthy apology of November 6 for the Israeli Security Services' use of torture, as revealed in the Landau Report, Hersh Goodman, like the Security Services he defends, betrays a shocking disregard for civil rights and the rule of law. Like the Landau Commission, Mr. Goodman seems to think it is all right to beat and torture suspects, as long as you don't lie about it.

Mr. Goodman's defence of these practices is essentially a repetition of the tired old argument that "this is a nasty game, so we have to play dirty." Put another way, this boils down to the oldest excuse in the world, namely that the end justifies the means. Isn't this the argument that Israel's enemies make when they bother to defend their actions?

Mr. Goodman argues that it is impossible to set guidelines, as they could never deal with all the situations security service members would have to face. I guess he thinks we should just leave it up to the security boys to make up their own rules on a case-by-case basis and trust the "integrity" of those in charge to make sure they don't abuse those powers. Mr. Goodman is evidently a very trusting person, but surely the findings of the Landau Commission, flawed though they may be, illustrate the folly of this approach.

The argument continues that nasty methods must be employed to ensure the safety of Israeli citizens. But we are really safer in a society wherein the security services know they can use torture and brutality in any situation where they think it appropriate?

The only obvious conclusion to draw from all this, sadly, is one that both the Landau Commission and Mr. Goodman seem to have missed — namely that torture is unacceptable under any circumstances in a democratic society. The use of torture "just once," no matter how supposedly noble the motivation, inevitably becomes "once again," and then "once more," and eventually becomes the accepted way of doing business. Perhaps this is acceptable in Chile under Pinochet, or Argentina under the generals, but I am not prepared to see it become the norm in Israel without a fight.

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COTTON AND WATER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Dvora Ben Shaul's concern for preserving our water resources is commendable (October 29), but the revival of last year's witch-hunt for cotton farmers is not. The assertion that "...cotton utterly destroys the soil where it is grown..." is completely unfounded. The utilization of soil nutrients and the control of weeds necessitate crop rotation of all field crops, but many crops must be rotated more frequently than cotton.

The article further states that cotton "is also the biggest water exploiter of all..." The truth is that only about 16 per cent of the water used by agriculture went to cotton this year. About 60 per cent of that comes from alternative water sources including recycled sewage water. Cotton provides a positive alternative to polluting the sea with Tel Aviv's and other cities' sewage water.

Finally, the author writes that "...we cannot afford this crop. We can make dollars in other ways..." The cotton crop will bring in this year about 120 million dollars from exports alone and another 18 million dollars in cottonseed which substitutes for imported grains as cattle feed and as a source of oil. Each individual grower has a certain allotment of water which, over the past two years was reduced by about 15 per cent due to the water shortage. The grower weighs the profitability of alternative uses of water and other

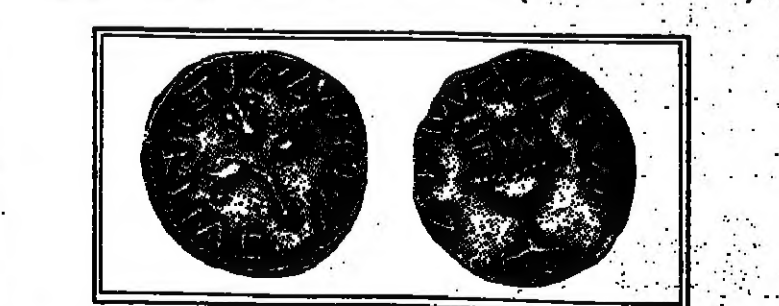
This is not "apologia," but an assessment of reality. The secret service has to be policed, on that there is no argument. But to automatically assume, as our correspondent does, that future secret service needs, or even the majority of the people who work in the shadows, are incapable of being trusted is both sinister and a sad statement on Mr. Chrom's belief in the nature of Israeli society.

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Nissim's success

THE LOW rise of the October Consumer Price Index is another feather in Finance Minister Moshe Nissim's cap. October's inflation of 1.5 per cent was the lowest in 17 years, back in the days of the Labour Alignment government, still three years before the Yom Kippur War.

So close to the end of the year one can already safely predict that the annual inflation rate for 1987 is going to be lower than last year's and may even go down to 16 per cent, the lowest annual inflation rate since 1972 when it was 12.4 per cent.

These figures are certainly encouraging and are likely to diminish even further expectations of devaluation of the shekel. They will also strengthen Nissim's hands against sectoral demands, such as those by the manufacturers and exporters for increasing compensation because of the steady exchange rate of the shekel and those of the farmers for full government guarantee of their commercial bank loans for the restructuring of their debts.

But not all the figures look as good as the CPI which rose only by 12.9 per cent during the first ten months of the year. The wholesale price index rose by 17.4 per cent and the price index of input in residential building construction rose by 19.8 per cent. In general, tradable items rose less than goods and services which are not easily imported. Thus, during the past 12 months prices of footwear and clothes rose by only 2.2 per cent, while the cost of health services rose by 24.5 per cent — this largely due to government budget cuts in health services subsidies.

Despite this seeming success, economic stability is still facing various dangers. Prices are kept down in part due to low wages in the public sector and because of high interest rates which press down economic activity. Keeping the exchange rate down below its real value also provides an important leverage in controlling inflation.

It is an irony that the man who only recently was chastised by the Likud because of his firm and independent stand on the closure of the Lavi project is likely to be one of its major political assets during this election year. Nissim's party colleagues who minced no words in attacking him for breaking party discipline over the Lavi issue will have lot of word swallowing to do, lest he will be tempted to become an electoral asset for another party.

Economic achievements based on wage restraints and other restrictions are very difficult to preserve during an election year. The temptation to loosen the reins and to let people make merry is great, as has been shown by former finance minister Yoram Aridor in 1981. Politically it paid off, but Israel's economy was in shambles and took years to recover.

A man like Nissim is certainly not the kind of political leader to give in to such pressures. His party will have to choose between adhering to his tight economy policy which will not always be popular or another confrontation with him which might end up differently than the one over the Lavi.

TEHIYA

(Continued from Page One)

for. I am deluged with invitations from Hashomer Hatzair kibbutzim, but the word is out in Tehiya that I must not be invited to branch meetings. And all because I dared to criticize the leadership," Solomon stormed.

Far more quietly and laconically, Rafal, the one-time IDF chief of general staff, made his point. He wanted more democracy. He wanted secret, personal and democratic elections of the party's Knesset list and of its central committee. And that is what he got, to the surprise of some party members who had forecast that there would be a last minute compromise. Rafal won on the principle of holding such secret and personal elections to the party's institutions. But he lost in the vote to the central committee.

After Solomon's impassioned speech, in which he declared his continuing allegiance to the Revisionist ideas of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, and said that the best thing that had happened in recent years was the rallying to Jabotinsky's flag of "so many of the country's moshav and kibbutz members," the vote was called. And in alphabetical order, members of the movement's council filed up to the platform to cast their vote for Ne'eman's list, or Eitan's.

They had come from all over what they term "Greater Israel." Four hundred were expected, but only some 300 showed up. "There are a lot of youngsters who were elected a year or so ago, and they're probably all in the army," Natan, a party worker, said.

There was a large contingent of Gush Emunim, led by MKs Gershon Shafat and Eliezer Waldman. They received an accolade from Ne'eman, who told his audience that these "good people didn't make any demands on me when I was making up the list. They've got better things to be doing than worrying about places on lists."

POLLARD

(Continued from Page One)

Prisons," the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, Joseph E. di Genova, wrote in a memorandum to the court last July.

But almost a year earlier, in August 1986, Dr. Michael Goldberg of the University of Illinois, a leading specialist in biliary tract disorders, concluded that Henderson-Pollard does, indeed, have a rare disease known as biliary dyskinesia. Because she cannot digest food properly, she requires the continuous use of drugs which stimulate the stomach to empty.

One of her internists at the Lexington prison, Dr. Jay B. Krasner,

filed a lengthy medical report last July which was submitted to the court. In it, he described her as being "in no acute distress, but in chronic abdominal pain - holding her abdomen and rocking back and forth."

"Even under the best of circumstances, her prognosis for improvement is guarded," he wrote.

When Henderson-Pollard was first arrested on Nov. 22, 1985, she weighed 150 pounds. Seven months later, she was down to 100 pounds. Her sister-in-law said she was now down to around 90 pounds. Because digesting solid food is so difficult, she is today largely on a liquid diet.

The major bank's financial reports

Leumi and Hapoalim show increased profits

The adjusted profits from the ordinary operations of the Bank Leumi Group for the first nine months of 1987, came to NIS277.5 million before tax, it was announced yesterday. The group's consolidated financial statement for the period ending September 30 showed that the group's adjusted net profit totalled NIS116.5 million.

The annualized net return on capital for the January-September period was 11 per cent. Leumi remarked that this reflected a continuing improvement in profitability. In the first quarter the annualized return was 6 per cent, and in the first half year it had been 9.4 per cent.

Leumi's adjusted capital means rose from NIS1.43 billion at the end of 1986 to NIS1.55b. at the end of September, an increase of 8.3 per cent.

The bank indicated that the increase in the group's profitability was achieved despite a decline in financial margins in the unlinked shekel sector. The expansion of business in high profitability sectors, and a cutback in less profitable activities were effective, in boosting profits, it added.

Compared to its profit in regular operations, Leumi had a net loss of NIS7.7m. from extraordinary operations, including the sale of various non-banking investments, as well as real estate.

The statement showed that the group's assets totalled NIS39b. at the end of September, compared to NIS39.7b. at the end of last year. Deposits by the public, in Israel and abroad, totalled NIS26.9b., unchanged from the end of 1986. The bank remarked that the public's unlinked shekel deposits grew 20 per cent in real terms over this period.

Loans to the public in Israel and abroad totalled NIS15.6b. for the first nine months of the year, compared to NIS14.3b. at the end of 1986. During the same period, unlinked shekel loans to the public rose by 56 per cent.

The bank stated that the small growth in total deposits and loans stemmed from the combined effect of the frozen exchange rate of the shekel and the decline in dollar's value, since some two-thirds of the group's balance sheet is denominated in foreign currency, mainly dollars.

Bank Hapoalim announced last Friday that its profit from ordinary operations for the first nine months of the year totalled NIS24.1 million. Profit net of taxes totalled NIS105.7m, the bank's consolidated financial statement for January-September showed.

The bank's net return on equity totalled 11.1 per cent in annual terms. According to the bank's this showed profitability continued showing an upward climb. It added that the results for the first nine months showed an overall increase in activities.

Hapoalim's capital means rose 8.3 per cent since the beginning of the year, and totalled NIS1.39b. at the end of September, compared to NIS1.28b. nine months before.

Total assets as at September 30 totalled NIS44.9 billion, an increase of 3.7 per cent over the figure for December 31, 1986. The bank said this increase took place despite the erosion in the value of those assets denominated in dollars. Loans to the public totalled NIS18.9b. at the end of September, compared to NIS17.3b. at the end of last year, an

increase of 9.1 per cent. Deposits stood at the end of September at NIS18.1b. compared to NIS16.9b. nine months before.

According to Hapoalim's chairman Amiram Sivan, the continuing trend of improved profitability reflected a major growth in high profit areas of activities, both domestically and internationally. He added that less profitable activities have been cut back.

Sivan said that there had been a significant expansion of the bank's client base in Israel, largely among small and medium-sized businesses and households. This will have an impact on profitability in coming years, he said. This trend was in line with the bank's declared policy of expanding operations and profitability over the long run. Sivan added.

Hapoalim noted that its profits had been enhanced by new savings and investment schemes, and by special credit facilities geared to various small and medium size groups. Increased automation of the bank's services has resulted in reduced costs, it added.

Record laser sales

TEL AVIV. - Laser Industries Ltd. (ASE:LAS) yesterday reported record sales for the second quarter and six months ended September 30, 1987.

Net sales for the second quarter rose to a record \$9,595,000, up 24 per cent from sales of \$7,730,000 during the same period a year ago. Net income for the second quarter was \$982,000 compared with \$1,133,000 for the second quarter a year ago. But last year's net income included extraordinary income of \$200,000 from utilization of a tax loss carryforward.

Six months sales rose to a record of \$18,501,000, up 24 per cent from sales of \$14,895,000 for the first half last year. Net income for the six-month period was \$2,019,000 compared with \$2,067,000 for the same period last year.

The company has also announced that it has recently successfully negotiated a licensing agreement with Patlex Corporation, under which Laser Industries obtained the rights to use technology covered by the Gordon Gould Patent held by Patlex.

Sharon stresses need for more export aid

By JEFF BLACK

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon continued to pressure the cabinet yesterday to increase its aid for the country's exporters. Sharon submitted a series of proposals which he said demanded immediate implementation to prevent Israeli companies from losing their overseas markets.

Sharon called for an additional

\$70 million to provide grants for industrial factories conducting Research and Development projects approved by the ministry's chief scientist; an increase of \$30m. in the marketing fund for exporters and the cancellation of the ceiling placed on this aid; government guarantees up to \$20m. for covering foreign trade risks; and a budget framework to provide a fund for factories in difficulties.

\$80 billion may be slashed in two years

Reagan optimistic on budget cuts

By MERRILL HARTSON
WASHINGTON (AP) - President Ronald Reagan said Saturday that a "fair and enforceable" plan to cut the federal budget deficit is within the grasp of White House and Congressional negotiators.

Reagan, in his weekly radio address to the nation from Camp David, Maryland, quoted Republican Senator Pete Domenici in saying he was pleased with the Democratic and Republican cooperation in the search for a two-year programme of budget cuts.

"As Senator Domenici put it, 'We made headway on everything. We just didn't reach closure yet,' he said. 'The negotiators are seeking to strike a bargain that would cut some \$30 b. from the federal deficit during 1988, and as much as \$50 b. in 1989,' Reagan added.

"The bi-partisan cooperation that has been evident in these negotiations is encouraging. I'm confident that this coming week, the negotiators will agree to a deficit-cutting package that is fair and enforceable." The negotiating team has until Nov. 20 to arrive at plan for deficit reduction. If no agreement is forthcoming, there will be an automatic \$23b. budget cut under the Gramm-Rudman budget-balancing law.

White House and Congressional officials are entering their fourth week of difficult bargaining over cutting the federal deficit, which the Administration has estimated will range past \$150b. in the budget year that ended Sept. 30. That, however, was considerably lower than the more than \$220b. deficit in fiscal 1986.

Meanwhile, an Administration official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said there are continuing discussions of possibly delaying for three months the implementation of cost-of-living raises for Social Security beneficiaries, as well as federal employees and civilian and military government retirees. This would be aimed at saving \$2 b. in fiscal 1988.

A participant in the talks, who also spoke only on condition of anonymity, said the idea would be to postpone the effective date of cost-of-living increases for these people from Jan. 1 to April 1, in both 1988 and 1989, to make the change a part of the two-year cost-reduction plan.

Negotiators met for less than two hours Friday, but agreed that the session moved them closer to completing work on a package that would slash at least \$75 b. from the deficit in the next two years.

The participants agreed to meet again today.

NURSES

(Continued from Page One)
The doctors' representatives emerged from a session of the Histadrut's central committee "greatly disappointed," as they did not receive backing for their overtime demands. The central committee is not due to resume discussion of the dispute until next week.

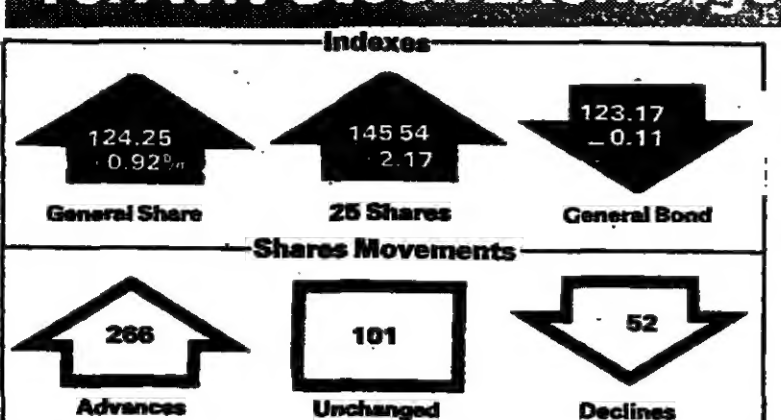
As the owner of Kupat Holim, the Histadrut is the doctors' employer as well as their labour federation.

The doctors, like the nurses, are demanding "decent overtime" for working a second shift in hospital clinics and operating rooms. Tens of thousands of non-emergency operations have so far been postponed.

Today, Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava and Haemek in Afula are on a reduced Shabbat schedule, with none but emergency operations to be performed. Tomorrow, the targets are Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot, Talbiye mental hospital in Jerusalem and the Beit Levinstein rehabilitation hospital in Raanana.

In addition, outpatient clinics in all seven general hospitals of the health fund will be closed on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and operating rooms at all these hospitals will be closed, except for emergencies, on Mondays and Tuesdays, until further notice.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Name	Price	Volume	% change
Commercial Banks			
Bank Leumi	238.00	30	+1.3
Bank Hapoalim	185.00	71	+0.5
Bank Mizrahi	85.00	177	+1.9
Commercial Banks (part of arrangement)			
Bank Leumi	122.00	480	+0.5
Bank Hapoalim	75.00	100	+0.5
Bank Mizrahi	12.00	170	+0.5
Bank Leumi	42.00	600	+0.5
Bank Hapoalim	21.00	60	+0.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	60	+0.5
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Bank Leumi	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	138	+5.5
Insurance			
Bank Leumi	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	138	+5.5
Real Estate, Building and			
Bank Leumi	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	138	+5.5

Name	Price	Volume	% change
25 Shares			
Bank Leumi	145.54	101	+2.17
Bank Hapoalim	185.00	71	+0.5
Bank Mizrahi	85.00	177	+1.9
Commercial Banks			
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Bank Leumi	42.00	600	+0.5
Bank Hapoalim	21.00	60	+0.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	60	+0.5
Mortgage Banks & Finance			
Bank Leumi	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	138	+5.5
Insurance			
Bank Leumi	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	138	+5.5
Real Estate, Building and			
Bank Leumi	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Hapoalim	1.00	138	+5.5
Bank Mizrahi	1.00	138	+5.5

Statistics

General Share (incl. arg.)	123.28	+1.86%
25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%
Advances	266	
Unchanged	101	
Declines	52	

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25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%
Advances	266	
Unchanged	101	
Declines	52	

Bond Indices

General Share (incl. arg.)	123.28	+1.86%
25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%
Advances	266	
Unchanged	101	
Declines	52	

Share Movements

General Share (incl. arg.)	123.28	+1.86%
25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%
Advances	266	
Unchanged	101	
Declines	52	

Bond Market Trends

General Share (incl. arg.)	123.28	+1.86%
25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%
Advances	266	
Unchanged	101	
Declines	52	

Arrangement Yields

General Share (incl. arg.)	123.28	+1.86%
25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%
Advances	266	
Unchanged	101	
Declines	52	

25 Shares

General Share (incl. arg.)	123.28	+1.86%
25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%
Advances	266	
Unchanged	101	
Declines	52	

Israel Money Markets

Bank	Deposit	7 days	14 days	30 days
Bank Leumi	100,000-100,000	12.50	14.00	15.00
Bank Hapoalim	100,000-100,000	12.75	14.25	15.25
Bank Mizrahi	100,000-100,000	13.00	14.50	15.50
Bank Leumi	100,000-100,000	12.50	14.00	15.00
Bank Hapoalim	100,000-100,000	12.75	14.25	15.25
Bank Mizrahi	100,000-100,000	13.00	14.50	15.50
Bank Leumi	100,000-100,000	12.50	14.00	15.00
Bank Hapoalim	100,000-100,000	12.75	14.25	15.25
Bank Mizrahi	100,000-100,000	13.00	14.50	15.50
Bank Leumi	100,000-100,000	12.50	14.00	15.00
Bank Hapoalim	100,000-100,000	12.75	14.25	15.25
Bank Mizrahi	100,000-100,000	13.00	14.50	15.50
Bank Leumi	100,000-100,000	12.50	14.00	15.00
Bank Hapoalim	100,000-100,000	12.75	14.25	15.25
Bank Mizrahi	100,000-100,000	13.00	14.50	15.50
Bank Leumi	100,000-100,000	12.50	14.00	15.00
Bank Hapoalim	100,000-100,000	12.75	14.25	15.25
Bank Mizrahi	100,000-100,000	13.00	14.50	15.50
Bank Leumi	100,000-100,000	12.50	14.00	15.00
Bank Hapoalim	100,000-100,000	12.75	14.25	15.25
Bank Mizrahi	100,000-100,000	13.00	14.50	15.50

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates, Nov. 18)

Currency (incl. deposit)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	6.25	6.75	7.25
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	2.75	3.25	3.75
Deutsche mark (DM 200,000)	3.00	3.50	4.00
Japanese yen (¥1,000,000)	2.75	3.25	3.75
Yen (¥1 million)	2.75	3.25	3.75

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (Nov. 13)

Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate
U.S. dollar	1.8500	1.7100	1.5978
Swiss franc	1.5900	1.5700	1.5600
Deutsche mark	0.2550	0.2570	0.2580
French franc	2.7500	2.8000	2.7700
Japanese yen (100)	0.2725	0.2750	0.2760
Italian lire (1000)	1.1600	1.1650	1.1680
Spanish peseta (100)	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
British pound	1.1240	1.1280	1.1300
Scandinavian currencies	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500
Other currencies	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500

Foreign Currency Crossrates (London 15:30 GMT)

Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate
U.S. dollar	1.8500	1.7100	1.5978
Swiss franc	1.5900	1.5700	1.5600
Deutsche mark	0.2550	0.2570	0.2580
French franc	2.7500	2.8000	2.7700
Japanese yen (100)	0.2725	0.2750	0.2760
Italian lire (1000)	1.1600	1.1650	1.1680
Spanish peseta (100)	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
British pound	1.1240	1.1280	1.1300
Scandinavian currencies	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500
Other currencies	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500

Share Indices

Index	Value	Change
General Share	123.28	+1.86%
25 Shares	145.54	+2.17%
General Bond	123.17	-0.11%

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (Nov. 13)

Index	Value	Change
Dow Jones	2,179.14	+17.1
S&P 500	1,175.12	+17.1
NASDAQ	1,175.12	+17.1

U.S. Money Rates

Rate	Value	Change
Prime rate	8.75%	
Broker's loan	7.75%	
NY Fed (3 mos.)	7.75-8.16	

New York Foreign Exchange

Currency	Rate	Rate	Rate
U.S. dollar	1.8500	1.7100	1.5978
Swiss franc	1.5900	1.5700	1.5600
Deutsche mark	0.2550	0.2570	0.2580
French franc	2.7500	2.8000	2.7700
Japanese yen (100)	0.2725	0.2750	0.2760
Italian lire (1000)	1.1600	1.1650	1.1680
Spanish peseta (100)	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
British pound	1.1240	1.1280	1.1300
Scandinavian currencies	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500
Other currencies	0.2500	0.2500	0.2500

Precious Metals

Gold	Spot	Rate	Rate
Gold	485.00	485.00	485.00
Silver	16.00	16.00	16.00

Statistics

500 DTC 200	ATT	25%	- 1/2
Statistics			
NYSE	175,280,800	NASDAQ	Volume (Nov. 13) 120,184,800
Stocks up	518	Stocks up	1180
Stocks down	803	Stocks down	1150
Comment:			

The weather at major Swissair destinations

15.11.87	MIN.	MAX.	C F C F
AMSTERDAM	8	12	46 54 Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	12	46 54 Rain
BUEENOS AIRES	17	24	78 76 Cloudy
CHICAGO	3	7	27 45 Rain
COPIENHAGEN	8	12	46 54 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	8	12	46 54 Rain
GENEVA	3	7	27 45 Cloudy
HELSINKI	-1	3	30 37 Clear
HONG KONG	22	27	72 81 Cloudy
JERUSALEM	16	21	61 70 Clear
LONDON	9	13	48 55 Cloudy
LYON	11	15	52 59 Clear
MADRID	9	13	48 55 Clear
MONTREAL	-5	3	23 37 Clear
NEW YORK	8	12	46 54 Cloudy
OSLO	2	6	36 43 Clear
PARIS	4	8	39 46 Rain
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	24	64 75 Cloudy
SAO PAULO	18	24	64 75 Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	8	39 46 Clear
TOKYO	10	14	50 57 Cloudy
TORONTO	2	6	36 43 Clear
VIENNA	3	7	27 45 Cloudy
ZURICH	6	10	43 50 Rain

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy and warmer than usual.	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
Humidity	Humidity	Humidity	Humidity
Jerusalem	22	10-22	22
Golan	21	13-24	23
Nahariya	21	13-24	23
Safed	22	13-24	23
Haifa Port	26	16-29	27
Tiberias	25	16-29	27
Nazareth	21	16-29	26
Afula	21	16-29	26
Shomron	25	16-29	26
Tel Aviv	18	19-30	23
B-G Airport	26	17-29	27
Jericho	24	13-31	30
Gaza	34	19-30	38
Beersheba	15	16-29	28
Elat	12	21-34	32

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dr. Raphael Shafir, head of the department of plastic surgery at Rosh Hospital-Medical Centre, Tel Aviv, has returned from Norfolk, Virginia, where he participated in an international symposium on 'Extremity, Trauma and Burns.'

Shamir asks Shultz about Soviet aliya commitment

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has asked U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to press the Soviets to abide by their commitment to allow out a total of 12,000-13,000 Jews in 1987.

In a letter to Shultz over the weekend, Shamir, who will be meeting the secretary of state in Washington on Friday, wrote that the Soviets should allow "direct flights" for emigrating Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel and that permission to leave the Soviet Union should be granted on a "national basis" rather than a family reunification basis to individuals.

Bank Leumi's ex-official wants pension restored to NIS8,000

By KEN SCHACHTER For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — A former Bank Leumi official, whose pension was slashed from NIS 18,000 a month to NIS 11,000 in the aftermath of the Ernest Japhet scandal, has filed a suit against the bank to restore the original sum.

Yisrael Rauch, who left Bank Leumi in 1982, now serves as general manager of the Agricultural Bank, where he receives a monthly salary of NIS 5,000 plus the use of a car. He is challenging the right of Bank Leumi to unilaterally break its contract.

HOME NEWS

Sharon reportedly buying apartment in Moslem Quarter of J'lem Old City

By ANDY COURT For The Jerusalem Post
Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon is buying himself an apartment in the Moslem Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City, a source close to Sharon said yesterday.

Reports of Sharon's plans to move into the Moslem Quarter have circulated in the media for the past few weeks, but Sharon has not publicly commented on them. The source, however, confirmed that Sharon plans to move into an apartment on Hagai St., the main street running from Damascus Gate to the Western Wall Plaza. He plans to hold a house-warming party soon.

Arab residents of the Moslem Quarter and municipal officials believe that Sharon's presence could significantly exacerbate tensions in the

already sensitive area. But City Hall has not reacted officially to Sharon's plans, except to say that city officials are following developments in the Moslem Quarter.

Sharon's new residence is located in the same complex of apartments that students from the Ateret Cohanim yeshiva moved into about two months ago. Arab tenants still live in part of the building.

Media reports in the past fortnight have said that Sharon is merely renting the flat, but the source contacted yesterday said that he is buying it.

It was not clear last night whether Sharon had actually closed the deal, but renovation work has been going on at the apartment for some time. Sharon is expected to spend only part of his time in the Jerusalem apartment, and the rest at his ranch north of Beit Kama.

KNESSET ROUNDUP

No time or money to probe charges of police brutality

By ASHER WALLFISH Post Knesset Correspondent
Policemen suspected of manhandling citizens manage to get away with it for a long time, if not indefinitely, because the public prosecution has neither the time nor the money to deal with over 600 files now pending against members of the force.

This emerged in the State Control Committee yesterday, when Yair Tsaban (Mapam) asked rhetorically why Finance Minister Moshe Nissim was too parsimonious at the Treasury to budget the NIS20,000 he so stridently demanded when he was minister of justice. This budget is required to form a small team of lawyers attached to the attorney-general, whose duty would be to follow up police probes of violence in its own ranks.

Tsaban complained that policemen get off with trivial penalties when they manhandle the public. "If a citizen is sent to prison for attacking a policeman, then a policeman should get sent to prison for attacking a citizen," he declared. He demanded that the police provide data on just how many policemen and officers have been sacked in the past three years for using violence.

KNESSET SPEAKER IN U.S.
Knesset Speaker Shlomo Hillel left for the U.S. on Sunday for a two-week stay, during which he will



Prof. Wilhelm Wagenaar testifies yesterday. (Feinblatt/Media)

Prosecution objects to defence calling clinical psychologist

By ERNIE MEYER Jerusalem Post Reporter
The prosecution yesterday objected to the defence calling a clinical psychologist as an expert witness on memory.

"Judges and juries don't need a psychologist to tell them how normal people react to the stresses of life. It is an unpalatable prospect to see a psychologist replace judges and jury. He has nothing to add. We object," said prosecutor Michael Shaked.

On the stand was Prof. Wilhelm Wagenaar, who teaches clinical psychology at the University of Leyden in Holland.

After Shaked had elaborated on his protest for about 15 minutes, defence counsel Yoram Sheftel asked for a 30-minute recess to prepare his response.

After the break Sheftel told the court that showing witnesses a photo-spread including a picture of the accused — as was done in the Demjanjuk case — "is not a test of memory, but a manipulation, a bending of

NEWS ANALYSIS

Syria major loser as summit alters Arabs politically

By DAUD KUTTAB
Coming from a very sceptical West Bank, I found that my arrival in Amman last week disproved many of my countrymen's expectations.

The Arab summit was a serious attempt to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war.

On the Palestinian front, the mood in Jordan was hostile to the PLO.

The results of the summit surprised many observers, including the Jordanian government. Arab leaders made a strong statement regarding the Iraq-Iran war, and Jordanian-Syrian attempts to push aside the PLO proved futile.

The summit significantly changed the political map of the Arab world for years to come.

Iraq and the Gulf states came out victorious. Egypt gained without giving up anything. King Hussein proved that his weakness can be a source of power, and the PLO basically held its own.

Syria was the major loser, politically, while Libya proved that it has little to say regarding inter-Arab affairs.

If the Arab leaders were serious about one thing at the summit, it was the Iraq-Iran war. Iraq insisted on a clear and unequivocal condemnation of Iran and the support of the Arab world for the execution of UN Security Council Resolution 598 according to its original chronology.

Syria put up a fight about the chronology of the resolution, preferring the Iranian version which calls for an international tribunal to decide who started the war before there is a cease-fire.

The Iraqis held firm and King Hussein intervened at the last minute, bringing Syria's Assad together with the four rich Gulf states who sweetened the pill enough for Assad to accept the original chronology of 598: cease-fire, withdrawal and then tribunal.

The question of Egypt's readmission to the Arab League was more problematic. A key problem for the Arab states was the fact that Egypt absolved itself, in writing, of its commitment to the Joint Arab Defence Treaty shortly after Sadat's visit to Jerusalem. The Syrian dele-

gates made sure that Egypt would not be readmitted before this issue was resolved — not that Syria was honouring the defence pact itself. For many Arab leaders this was a problem.

The Gulf states' suggestion, which was approved, meant that diplomatic relations with Egypt were permitted (in the case of Jordan retroactively) without Egypt being restricted by the Charter of the Arab League or any of its resolutions.

PLO chairman Yasser Arafat hesitated to get what he wanted, although it wasn't as much as he was hoping for. Arafat came to Amman from Moscow with clear support from the Kremlin for his leadership of a unified PLO and for PLO participation in an international conference on "an equal footing" with other parties.

The Palestinian delegation wanted, and succeeded in getting, the affirmation granted it at the summit (which called for an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership) as well as the "equal-footing" phrase which Moscow was supporting.

The PLO had a difficult struggle with Arafat using all his cards to fight off a concerted Jordanian-Syrian effort to cancel or at least reduce PLO strength. Arafat and his Palestinian aides from the Popular and Democratic Fronts used their relations with Algeria, Yemen and Iraq to gain support on these issues.

Jordan's Hussein proved that he can turn weakness into strength. Despite Jordan's lack of natural resources, its small army and population, Hussein was able to capitalize on the fact that he was the common denominator in a highly competitive leadership. He was able to turn his decision to reestablish relations with Egypt, his rapprochement with Syria, and his support for Iraq into a winning formula.

Delegates at the conference marvelled at Hussein's skill. He was the only one who knew where every Arab leader stood on each issue. In the comfort of his home territory, Hussein was able to achieve the maximum support that could be expected for controversial issues facing the Arab world.

(Continued on Page Nine)

'You're all madmen,' Shapira screams at Finance Committee

BY AVI TEMKIN Post Economic Reporter
It is not every day that the chairman of a Knesset committee insults the entire committee. But yesterday, Abraham Shapira (Agudat Yisrael) did just that. "You're all madmen, you're a party of clowns," he shouted at the members of the Finance Committee, and the surprised MKs, adept as they are in trading insults with one another, could not believe their ears.

Yair Tsaban (Mapam) demanded that Shapira apologize, but the chairman replied that he was only acting like the rest of the committee. Whereupon Tsaban left the room. Yitzhak Artzi (Centre Movement) announced later that he would complain to the Knesset Speaker.

Yesterday's row was triggered by a Treasury request for approval of \$10 million in funding for three new settlements and a road in the West Bank. Committee doves Haim Ramon (Labour) and Dedi Zucker (CRM) protested loudly. So loudly that Shapira ordered Zucker to leave the room, an almost unprecedented step. Zucker walked to the door and then decided that the chairman did not really mean what he said. He returned to his seat and continued taking part in the debate. He was "apparently right," since Shapira made no comment.

Yehoshua Matza (Likud-Herut), whom Ramon called a terrorist, said the new road connecting Jerusalem to the new settlements in the West Bank was essential, "since the Maccabees had marched on the same route."

Ramon decided he was not ready for a vote and requested a postponement in order to consult with his faction. Shapira agreed.

More student unrest seen from Bethlehem U. closure

By JOEL GREENBERG Jerusalem Post Reporter
Higher education officials in the territories charged yesterday that the army's three-month closure of Bethlehem University, following a violent demonstration, constituted collective punishment and would only exacerbate student unrest.

"Usually the violence concerns the few. Retribution falls upon the many. We are collectively punished," Brother Anton, vice-chancellor of the Vatican-supported university, told a press conference in East Jerusalem.

Representatives of the university's faculty and students, and members of the Council for Higher Education in the territories, also condemned the IDF's introduction of a sniper rifle for use against student rioters, calling it "a serious escalation in the military response," and "out of all proportion to the violence used by the students."

A Bethlehem University student, Ishaq Abu Sur, was killed by an IDF sharpshooter during the violent campus protest on October 28.

Brother Anton said the closure seriously affected study and research at the university, which has 1,600 students. "Each reopening means going back to the start," he said.

"In that they undermine interest in study, closure orders release student energies for protest," he said.

University officials said that while they had often succeeded in persuading students to keep their protests peaceful, there were times when the demonstrations got out of control.

With deep sorrow and a heavy heart, we announce the passing of our beloved mother and grandmother

GOLDA GERSHATER

of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Mayera, Ami, David, Michael and Tanya Glassman of Jerusalem
Phillip, Sharon, Jonathan and Ronit Gershater of Johannesburg
Lee, Jules, Tali, Shelley and Donna Zulman of Palo Alto, Calif.

In deep sorrow we announce the sad passing of

MONTY (MOSHE) RADBERG

after a prolonged illness.

Sorely missed by his beloved wife, Dora his devoted children:
Chava (Elaine) and Ezra Cohen
David and Ruth Radberg
Susan and Ram Feinzelber
Mark and Louise Geva (Radberg)
Grandchildren
Brothers and sisters in England and the Radley, Dunitz, Hamburger and Rothberg families.
The funeral took place yesterday, November 16, 1987.
Shiva at 44 Rehov Hapalmach, Jerusalem.

We deeply mourn the untimely and sudden death of our dearest friend

ANNA JDANKO

Bettina and Gila Ben Ami-Endres

Our beloved

ANNELIESE STERNHEIM

nee Levy

passed away in Frankfurt on November 12, 1987.

Deeply mourned by Dr. Alwin Sternheim

Mada Levy

Lydia and Prof. Micha Levy

Noa and Yechiel Eran

The mother of our family

SO (Sophie) WHITESON

passed away on November 16, 1987.

Deeply mourned by her husband: Joe

Harry and Rima

Theo and Joan

Grandchildren and great grandchildren.

The funeral will take place at 11 a.m. today,

Tuesday, November 17, 1987 at the Savoyon Cemetery.

The Tel Aviv Museum

mourns the passing of

Dr. ABRAHAM HORODISCH

of Amsterdam

friend and generous benefactor of the Museum.

Sensitive issue of anti-cheating measures for missile accord left untouched

'Good atmosphere' at superpower arms talks

GENEVA. — The top U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators met for a second day yesterday to try to resolve problems blocking a treaty on intermediate-range missiles. Both said they made some progress during their first meeting.

Chief U.S. negotiator Max Kampelman said the two sides had not attempted to resolve questions of verification, or anti-cheating measures, which U.S. officials have said present the main obstacle to agreement.

Kampelman and Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov held talks on long-range missiles and space and defence.

Before meeting with Vorontsov at the U.S. diplomatic mission, Kam-

pelman was asked whether the two sides made progress during a two-hour dinner meeting Sunday. "I think so, yes," he replied. He said the two sides "created a good atmosphere" during the meeting.

Vorontsov, asked the same question, replied simply, "Yes." The Soviet, asked whether he thought the two sides could agree on a treaty by the scheduled December 7 U.S.-Soviet summit, said, "By all means. We have no doubt about it."

The two sides hope to have a treaty on eliminating intermediate-range missiles ready for signing by President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at the summit.

A U.S. official in Washington said last week that the principal unresolved verification issue concerns what data the Soviets have been willing to provide so far on the number and location of SS-20 missiles that have not been deployed. He said there was a question about how many SS-20s the Soviets have stored. Under an agreement, all SS-20s would be destroyed.

Another problem is that U.S. officials say the Soviet SS-25 long-range, or intercontinental, rocket in its first stage looks like the SS-20. As a result, U.S. negotiators recently demanded the right to have inspectors at SS-25 installations to make sure the missiles were not secretly replacing the 441 mobile SS-

20s to be eliminated over three years.

Soviet spokesman Gennady Gerasimov has called the proposal "unacceptable." The Soviets maintain that the SS-25, as an intercontinental ballistic missile, should not be part of the eventual INF treaty.

The elusive pact to destroy all ground-launched medium and shorter-range missiles, so-called intermediate-range Nuclear Forces (INF), has been under negotiation since March 1985.

The rockets can hit targets 500 to 5,000 kms away. It would be the first U.S.-Soviet treaty to require cuts in nuclear arsenals and, if ratified, would be the first major nuclear pact in 15 years. The last major ac-

cords ratified were the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) and the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) treaty — both in 1972.

The superpowers have said they hope to sign a treaty next year to cut intercontinental nuclear arsenals by 50 per cent to 6,000 atomic warheads on each side.

But that agreement has been stalled by Reagan's refusal to halt his Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) research programme into a land and space-based missile defence system.

Spokesmen for both sides said no further arms meetings were planned to take place today but added that this could be changed at short notice. (AP, Reuter)

Nine dead

Twisters tear up Texas

CALDWELL, Texas (AP). — Tornadoes cut a swath of destruction across more than 320 kilometres of eastern Texas on Sunday, levelling scores of homes and buildings and killing nine people while injuring at least 132.

Sixty-five Texas counties remained under tornado watch or warning yesterday, as well as parts of northern Louisiana and central and southern Arkansas.

Some of the heaviest damage occurred at Palestine, Texas, about 192 kilometres southeast of Dallas, where an elementary school and two churches were levelled, dozens of homes destroyed, and an estimated 100 to 150 buildings were damaged by a twister.

At least one person was reported killed in Palestine, and at least 36 were injured, said a spokesman for the Anderson County sheriff's department.

"We are hit hard... it looks like an atomic bomb hit," said Don Harris, manager of Palestine radio station KLLS.

Lone Star Gas Co. shut off gas to the western section of the city, and about half the town was without electricity.

Ten-year-old flies fancy free, without ticket or passport

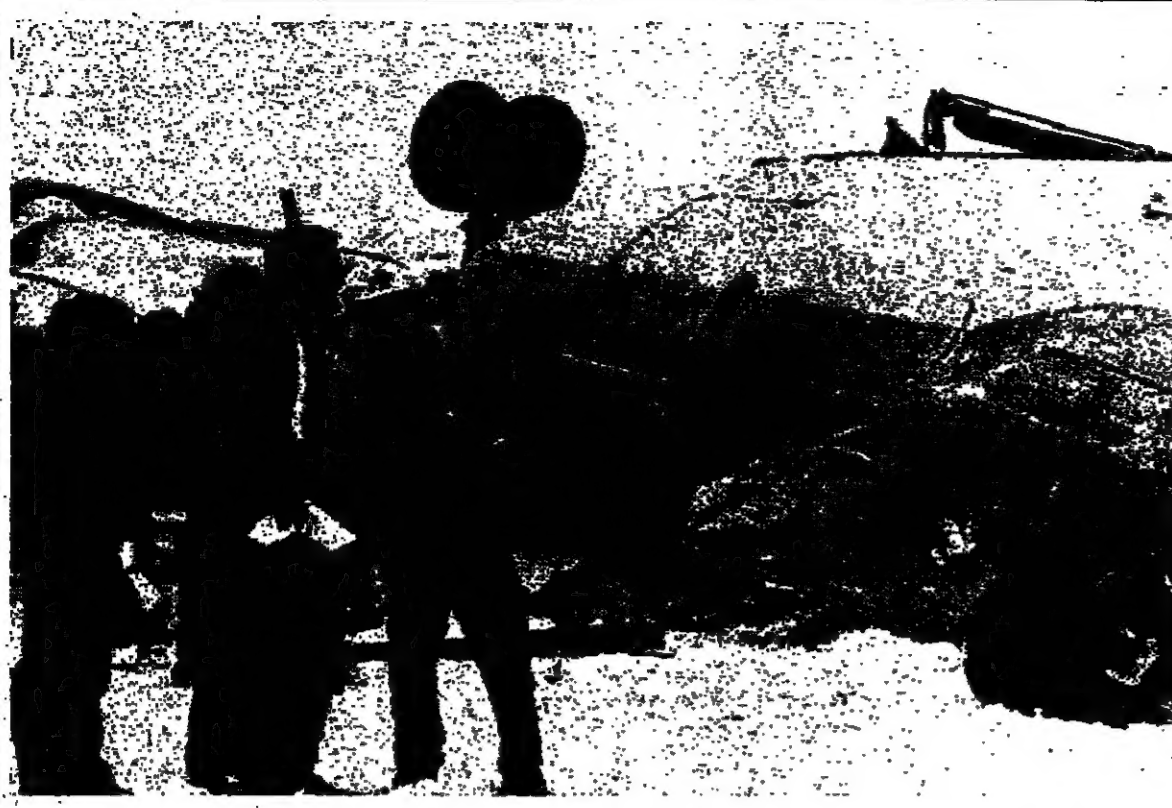
MELBOURNE (Reuter). — A 10-year-old Turkish girl was on her way back to her family in West Germany yesterday after arriving in Australia from Frankfurt without a passport or ticket earlier in the day.

Nuran Orag arrived on a Lufthansa flight yesterday morning and was only detected when she tried to pass through customs here, customs officials said.

She was detained while a Turkish interpreter was brought in and then sent back to Germany 12 hours later, they said.

The public relations manager for Lufthansa in Australia, Renate Metraux, said the circumstances of how the girl managed to leave West Germany were still being investigated.

A Sydney radio station which telephoned Nuran's family in West Germany was told through an interpreter that she might have been trying to follow her father, who flew to Turkey for a visit over the weekend.



The Continental Airlines DC-9 jet that flipped on its back while taking off from Denver's Stapleton International Airport on Sunday. Twenty-six of the 81 aboard died in the mishap. (AFP)

Plane passengers dangle upside down for hours in Denver mishap -- 26 dead

DENVER (Reuter). — Many survivors of an airliner that crashed in a snowstorm here on Sunday afternoon were found hanging upside down from their seatbelts when rescuers broke into the wreckage, airline officials said yesterday.

Rescuers cut rows of chairs away one by one to carefully free the passengers, the last of whom was lifted from the tangled wreckage nearly six hours after the accident which killed 26 of the 82 people on board, including three crew members, and injured 56 others.

Firefighters used heaters to warm the inside of the Continental Airlines DC-9 after it crashed on take-off from Denver's international airport for Boise, Idaho.

The crash happened during the area's first snowstorm of the season, which dropped 15 to 22 cm. of snow on Denver.

Witnesses said flight 1713 was 15 metres off the ground when its wings began to shake, one wing dipping onto the ground and flipping the plane on its back. The cockpit, tail sections, and the wing broke away as the fuselage of the two-engine craft skidded on its back for 400 metres down the runway.

Officials from the National Transportation Safety Board arrived at the airport yesterday to investigate the crash, the second major air crash in the U.S. this year.

They will examine the wreckage, study runway and weather conditions, and interview eyewitnesses and survivors. The flight recorder was recovered intact.

Meanwhile, a twin-engine King airplane on its way from Chicago to Baraboo, Wisconsin, crashed yesterday near Madison, Wisconsin, killing as many as eight people, a spokesman for the Federal Aviation Administration said.

More arrests in Malaysian crackdown

KUALA LUMPUR (Reuter). — Malaysian police have detained six more people, five of them Moslem opposition leaders, bringing the total arrested to 103 in the country's biggest political and security crackdown in a decade.

Deputy Inspector of police Tan Sri Jaffar Abdul released the figure to reporters on Monday but declined to give details. He said there was no immediate plan to free the 103 detainees, who include politicians, so-

cial reformers, environmentalists, academics and trade unionists.

Malaysia has made the arrests, banned political rallies, and closed three newspapers in a campaign which officials say aims to reduce tension between Malays and Chinese.

A spokesman for the Moslem opposition party, Islam Se-Malaysia, said five of their leaders in the north-east state of Kelantan were arrested on Thursday. The identity

of the sixth person was not immediately available.

The party commands strong support in poorer parts of northern Malaysia populated mainly by Malay peasants and fishermen.

The arrests bring to 31 the total number of opposition politicians arrested under the internal security act, which allows indefinite detention without trial. Thirteen government politicians have also been detained in the crackdown over the past three weeks.

Riot police storm Nairobi University; school closed

NAIROBI (AP). — Riot police armed with batons, guns and tear gas stormed through the University of Nairobi and beat students before the university was ordered closed yesterday. The closure followed violent demonstrations over the arrests of student leaders.

Isolated confrontations between police and students were reported after the state-owned radio broadcast the closure order. The order, signed by the vice chancellor, told students to pack up and leave the campus within two hours.

The government also announced it had banned the University of Nairobi student organization. "The interest of peace, welfare and good order in Kenya would likely suffer prejudice by continued registration of the organization," said a statement from the registrar general.

Police moved in with tear gas on Sunday after students stoned cars on a Nairobi highway in protest against the arrests of seven newly-elected leaders of the organization. The seven were arrested at gunpoint by plainclothes police who gave no reason for the detentions, students said.

Kenya's three English-language dailies said yesterday that the students were picked up for "routine interrogation" about unspecified issues discussed at a student rally on Friday.

Journalists saw police bludgeon their way through one dormitory, smashing down doors. They lashed out with batons, continuing to hit students who fell to the floor. Blood poured from the head of one man forced from the building.

Whooping and screaming riot troops herded about 60 people pulled from campus buildings, prodding and hitting them as they forced them to trot toward a police truck, the reports said.

Rocks, broken bottles and tear gas canisters littered the sprawling campus. It was not known how many students were arrested or injured.

Four Western journalists were beaten and detained on Sunday while covering the riot. Police said they had been trespassing.

Trouble is not uncommon at the university, which has about 5,000 students, but this week's disturbances are among the most violent since an attempted coup in August 1982. The university was closed for a year after disgruntled air force officers tried to topple President Daniel arap Moi.

Mass rally in Dacca followed by grenade attacks on police

DACCA, (Reuter). — Police fired tear gas at protesters who hurled home-made grenades yesterday in Bangladesh where shops and factories were again shuttered by strikes aimed at toppling President Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

Four policemen were wounded by grenades in clashes after an opposition rally in the capital Dacca, police said. Business and transport was halted across the country although the eight-hour stoppage seemed less effective in Dacca than previously.

A woman was killed when police fired at strikers who threw grenades to halt school examinations at Sherpur, 50 km. from Dacca, police said. They said she was caught between the police and strikers.

The strikes were called to protest the arrest of opposition leaders and the police shooting of protesters during a mass anti-Ershad rally in Dacca last Tuesday.

More than 10,000 people gathered in central Dacca after the government lifted a week-long ban on public meetings to hear opposition leaders vow to continue the campaign. About 8,000 people including cabinet ministers attended a rally of

the ruling Jatiya party nearby.

Fighting erupted after police moved in to stop several thousand opposition supporters marching on the Jatiya party's office after the rally.

Ershad, who has refused to step down, sent envoys for the second day to detained opposition leaders to persuade them to call off the protests, opposition sources said. The outcome of the talks was not known.

Sheikh Hasina, leader of the Awami League, the biggest opposition party, and Begum Khaleda Zia of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party, were put under house arrest on Wednesday.

Commerce and industry ground to a halt in other cities and towns. Work stopped at jute mills which produce 60 per cent of Bangladesh's exports.

At least six protesters have been killed by police since the for-ou once united opposition launched the campaign against Ershad whom it accuses of repression, corruption and election-rigging.

Ershad, who toppled a civilian government in a bloodless 1982 coup, denies the charges.

Indian forces move to crush Tamil rebels

COLOMBO (Reuter). — Indian troops, backed by helicopters and a naval blockade of the coast, have stepped up a drive to crush Tamil guerrillas in the east of Sri Lanka, killing 15 and wounding 25, military sources here said yesterday.

They said Indian forces fought a battle on Sunday with Tamil Tiger units north of the coastal town of Batticaloa, where a curfew has been in force for the past four days.

Indian military sources said 5,000 Indian troops are involved in the sweep through the eastern districts of Batticaloa and Ampara, backed by helicopters flying low over the jungle and a naval blockade of the coast.

State-run Sri Lanka radio said the northern city of Jaffna, scene of the fiercest fighting between Indian troops and Tamil guerrillas last

month, was gradually regaining normalcy.

But Indian forces are still battling in outer areas of the Jaffna peninsula. Sri Lankan military sources said two Indian soldiers were killed on Sunday when they hit a rebel landmine at Sudumalai in the peninsula during a search operation.

Around Batticaloa, Indian forces combed villages and jungle areas. The sources said they had captured Tiger weapons and ammunition.

More than 20,000 Indian troops are in the north and east of Sri Lanka to enforce a peace pact signed between President Junius Jayewardene and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in July.

Under the pact, the Indians will disarm the Tigers in return for granting the Tamils of the north and east limited autonomy.

More than 100 children separated from their parents

British doctor said too zealous in finding cases of sexual abuse

MIDDLESBROUGH, England — (Reuter). — A doctor who ordered more than 100 babies and children in North England to be taken away from their parents — alleging they had been sexually abused — denied on Monday she had been over-zealous.

Dr. Marietta Higgs, whose controversial methods of diagnosis have been publicly criticized by police surgeons, told a government inquiry that she had acted correctly. The sudden surge of apparent sexual abuse cases treated at Middlesbrough General Hospital, where 38-year-old Higgs works, split families and provoked calls for her suspension.

Local health authorities have refused to take action against Higgs or her colleague, Dr. Geoffrey Wyatt, until the official inquiry, which has lasted almost two months, is complete. Their findings of sexual abuse

have been overturned in at least 20 cases already by police doctors who reviewed them.

High Court Judge Mariella Cohen last month cleared a father alleged to have abused his two young daughters, whose marriage broke up as a result. She said the procedures used by Higgs and Wyatt "were far below the standards of care and efficiency one expects and demands in our hospitals. The standard was so below that, it amounts to inadequacy and incompetence." Higgs, a German-born Australian and the mother of five, conceded she could have established better working relations with the police.

But she denied their claims she had used local children to try to gain world recognition for her methods of diagnosis and rejected the evidence of nurses who said she seemed elated when suspected cases of abuse were discovered.

Lady Di in tears from the paparazzi

LONDON, (Reuter). — Buckingham Palace expressed concern on Monday about increasing press persecution of Princess Diana after reports that she burst into tears when photographed skylarking in the street with an old male friend.

Britain's tabloid newspapers, already devoting wide coverage to reports Diana's marriage to Prince Charles is shaky, carried front-page stories on Sunday saying she broke down in the street.

Diana reportedly begged a photographer to give her his film after he snapped her outside the home of a friend with Major David Waterhouse of the prestigious Life Guards regiment.

The racy *People* newspaper said Waterhouse, who escorted Diana to a David Bowie concert earlier this

year, had playfully been trying to run down the future queen in his Audi 100 when the photos were taken.

It said a royal security man pinned the photographer against a wall and he finally surrendered his film after the princess intervened.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman confirmed on Monday that the princess had attended a private dinner with Waterhouse but declined further comment on the incident. The spokesman said bands of freelance photographers, who stake out Diana and follow her through London's streets on motorbikes, were becoming more of a problem.

"She has been tailed for some time now. But it has stepped up in the past six weeks," the spokesman said.



Rescuers remove victims after a train derailed on Sunday near Oviedo, Spain. Three people were killed and 30 injured. It was the second train accident in the area in two days. (AFP)

IN BRIEF

TWO MEN were executed for making and selling fake alcohol that killed 57 people and poisoned more than 3,600 in four provinces in southern China, the Chinese Press reported yesterday. They were sentenced to death and executed last Saturday.

BOMB DISPOSAL experts defused a limpet mine found in a Johannesburg post office yesterday. The mine was found in a plastic bag by a post office worker. Limpet mines are a favourite weapon of the African National Congress (ANC), the main guerrilla group fighting white domination in South Africa.

ANGRY TEENAGE Palestinian girls stormed the Beirut office of a UN agency yesterday, smashing windows and ripping posters off walls in protest at the agency's failure to open a school in the Bourj el-Barajneh refugee camp. The protesters were dispersed by police.

A WAVE OF strikes by pilots and ground staff caused chaos at Italy's major airports yesterday. The week-long stoppages, which will involve cancellations of 60 flights a day by the national carrier Alitalia, began with a four-hour strike at Rome's Fiumicino airport, where strikers are demanding higher wages.

MOROCCAN author and journalist, Tahar Ben Jelloun was awarded France's premier literary prize, the Goncourt, in Paris yesterday for his book *La Nuit Sacrée* (The Sacred Night). The book is based on the difficult search for liberation and emancipation of an Arab woman who breaks with tradition and seeks a new life.

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היפוקול
לקנות ול'הנות מכל היתרונות

Social workers on front line in battle against street gangs

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

With her stylish clothes and fresh good looks Noah Ben David is about the last person you would expect to spend her nights in the streets of one of Jerusalem's toughest neighbourhoods.

But that, as she told a social workers' conference at the Hebrew University yesterday, is where she does her best work. Noah is one of a dedicated team of young field workers, who hang out in the alleyways and apartment-packed neighbourhoods which have become home territory to dozens of teenage gangs.

Their job is to win the youths' confidence and guide them gently towards a better way of life, away from drugs, petty crime and unemployment. It is no easy task. Some 30,000 young people are believed to be idle - neither working nor studying - in Israel and for many, the street gangs are a natural home.

Head of Jerusalem's youth department Shabtai Amedi told the conference which was organized by his department: "This should be one of the central issues of the day. The feeling among many of the gang members is simply that 'society has screwed us so we will screw society in return.'

To work among such people is a very tough job requiring a high level of professionalism."

Ben David, and other front-line social workers are bearing the brunt in the battle to save the future of the country's so-called marginal youth. Describing her job, she said: "I have worked with this gang for two years and it took me a long time to be accepted. Most of them didn't go on to high school and some have criminal backgrounds."

"When I first came onto their territory they would meet under a particular lamp post. From early eve-

ning until dawn that was their patch and it was carefully guarded."

Strangers, she said, were warned off by whoever was on guard. The gang had dealt with other social workers, but all male. "This caused some early problems. Many of the gang were brought up to believe that a woman's place is to work in the house and to look after the children," said Ben David. "Some even said they didn't think I should be out on the streets so late at night."

One of her main achievements, said the social worker, was finding the gang a room where they could meet. She also brought in other social

workers to run a sex education course - something many gang members had asked for.

Abel Slaima told of the special difficulties of working with street gangs in East Jerusalem. The first problem, he said, was that Arab youths were naturally suspicious of social workers representing Israeli institutions such as the municipality. "They suspect you are a police agent or from the Shin Bet or the tax authorities. The only way to get to them is to go to local leaders who can influence the gang and ask for their aid."

Conditions in his area are particu-

larly tough, said Slaima. "There is terrible overcrowding with entire families living in one small room and homes where the sun or fresh air never enters."

"I work with 14- to 16-year olds and they have a full range of problems including drug use, crime, truancy and family troubles. My aim is to get these kids into some form of organized framework but at the moment we don't even have anywhere to meet. We just sit in the alleyways in the Old City or in a field."

Rahel Yahalom deals with the gangs of youngsters who populate

the pubs and clubs in the centre of Jerusalem. She described the area as a "pressure cooker."

Social workers were quick to stress that their aim is to "re-channel" the gangs in positive directions, not to break them up. In fact, they said, for young people with broken families, no job or school and an apparently bleak future, the gang often provides their only true "home." Dealing with gang members and gaining their trust is a very delicate business they said and information gained is never passed on to any other agency or to the police.

Without Camp David, there would have been war - Weizmann

By DAVID BAKER
For The Jerusalem Post

Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman said yesterday that the peace process generated by the Camp David accords has stalled because of unwillingness on Israel's part to move ahead on the Palestinian and West Bank issues.

The former defence minister and Camp David participant was speaking at a Jerusalem seminar on the 10th anniversary of Sadat's visit to Israel.

"The Likud had a phenomenal chance to go down differently in history. But Begin did not pursue the autonomy issue as aggressively and as wholeheartedly as he should have," Weizman said.

It was the sharp differences between the two men on the West

to - Finland?" he asked.

Weizman called on Foreign Minister Peres to bring down the national unity government because of Prime Minister Shamir's reluctance to convene an international peace conference. "We must fight for a conference and bring the issue to a crisis," he said, adding that he would do whatever possible to prevent the Likud from controlling the next government.

Turning to current Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, Weizman referred to the disputed Taba area. "The border will probably wind up running through the (Hotel Sonesta) kitchen, between meat and dairy. We'll have the first parve border," he said, to the amusement of the packed crowd of journalists.

On a more serious note, Weizman insisted that without the Camp David accords, Israel and Egypt would definitely have fought another war during the past decade.

Also addressing the seminar was Likud MK Eliyahu Ben-Elissar. Israel's first ambassador to Egypt. In a not too subtle reference to the international conference idea, he recalled the immediate period before Begin's invitation to Sadat and the surprise acceptance. "Once two sides at war are determined to reach a settlement, a third party is not really necessary," he said.

Ben-Elissar bemoaned the state of relations between the two nations and warned of the consequences. "The Egyptians should not take Israeli public opinion for granted. Today's substance of relations will become the future substance of peace."

According to the former ambassador, Israeli efforts to negotiate with Sadat took place in the earliest days of the Begin government in the summer of 1977, when Moshe Dayan was dispatched to Morocco for talks on the feasibility of a Begin-Sadat meeting.

Both leaders came away from Camp David with results other than they had planned, he said: Begin initially wanted a clause allowing continued Israeli control of air bases and settlements in Sinai, while Sadat wanted to delay a formal peace treaty for at least five years after the Sinai withdrawal.

Begin "never had the slightest regret" about the Camp David accords, he declared.

Woman weighing 150 kilos undergoes balloon therapy to save her life

By JUDY SIEGEL
Post Science and Health Reporter

A 51-year-old woman weighing 150 kilos, who had been warned by doctors that her obesity was life-threatening, now hopes "for the day when I'll be able to tie my own shoes" after having a balloon inserted into her stomach at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital.

The woman, who for years has been unable to walk to the end of her street without becoming breathless, had the balloon inserted last Thursday.

She told *The Jerusalem Post* that she is satisfied after eating less than she used to before the treatment. She is one of the heaviest people to undergo balloon therapy at the hospital.

About 15 years ago, the former American immigrant weighed only 50 kilos.

After she gained weight, she could sleep in only one prone position; and her breathing and cardiac function were threatened. She suffers from diabetes, but does not know if her excessive weight contributed to her

condition.

The procedure, in which a balloon was slowly pushed down her throat, through the esophagus to the stomach, and was then inflated, took less than 30 minutes. She felt no pain, having received a local anesthetic and a sedative.

The balloon has to be removed within three months as it slowly deflates and becomes affected by stomach acids. If not removed in time, it could strangle the intestines and cause the patient's death. If she does not lose enough weight within the first three months, a new balloon will be inserted.

She hopes eventually to get down to her ideal weight of 56 kilos, and is embarking on an 800- to 1,000-calorie-a-day diet prescribed by the hospital dietician.

The woman said that Kupat Holim Clalit, of which she is a member, had agreed to pay only for the hospitalization and the procedure itself, but not for the balloon, which costs NIS 1,150. But she hopes that the health fund will accept her appeal for reimbursement.

Reform launches campaign against 'status quo' on religious issues

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Most Israelis are unhappy with the status quo on religious issues and the Reform movement is initiating a campaign to offer them an alternative, according to Rabbi Uri Regev, legal coordinator of the Israel Union for Progressive Judaism.

Regev cited a recent poll by the Pori research institute which showed that 57 per cent of the public want the powers of the rabbinical courts to be narrowed, while only 27 per cent would like them to retain their present powers.

As its first offensive, the movement is mounting a protest watch opposite the offices of the Jerusalem Rabbinical Court today. The court is due to review its decision to ban William Nakash from leaving the country until he deposits a bill of divorce to prevent his wife from becoming an *aguna*, an abandoned woman. Nakash faces extradition to France, where he is wanted for murder.

The demonstration, Regev stressed, is only the first part of what his movement sees as an all-out battle to wrest control from the Orthodox over the country's religious institutions.

He noted that the poll also showed that only 21 per cent of the public are aware that *dayanim* (rabbinical court judges) do not swear to uphold the country's laws as do their civil counterparts. *Dayanim* take an oath of allegiance to the State of Israel, but the words "and its laws"

are omitted from their oath.

Regev saw as particularly significant the fact that the wish to limit the powers of the rabbinical courts was especially strong among women and the 30-50 age group. These are the people who are affected by the rabbinical courts, he said.

In place of the present system, he said, Israel's Reform movement advocates a system of parallel rabbinical courts for matters of personal status - with the Conservative and Reform movements represented as well as the Orthodox - in addition to civil marriage and divorce.

The campaign will not be limited to the courts. This year, he said, the Reform movement has set up 12 kindergartens throughout the coun-



Uri Regev (Keren Benzion)

try, with the intention of expanding them into schools.

It also intends to challenge the existing system of burial. Only in kibbutzim, the Israel Defence Forces, and Kfar Shmaryahu are coffins used, he said, a situation which he said most Israelis find unsavoury.

"Just as we now offer an alternative bar mitzva, so we can offer an alternative burial," he said.

He admitted that the movement might find it difficult to get people who are willing to undertake the work of the burial societies, but added that this could be contracted for commercially, while the movement would be responsible for the ritual.

The Reform movement is also continuing to provide legal assistance to Reform converts from abroad who find themselves unable to be registered as Jews. Despite the High Court's ruling that the Interior Ministry must register Shoshana Miller, a Reform convert, as a Jew, the ministry has successfully avoided carrying out such registration for non-Orthodox converts. Miller left the country before receiving her identity card.

Lawyers representing the Reform movement were preparing briefs for the High Court regarding two such cases, he said.

Regev added that the Reform movement would like to undertake all these activities in conjunction with the Conservative movement, but he had the feeling that they were unwilling to do so at present.

Politicking for top WZO/Agency posts 'old man's game'

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The politicking now going on to determine who will rule the roost in the World Zionist Organization and Jewish Agency is becoming an old man's game.

Akiva Lewinsky, whose work on behalf of Zionism and the Labour movement spans close to 50 years, is fighting hard to overcome the veto imposed on his candidacy for the post of WZO/Agency chairman by the Diaspora fund-raisers.

Lewinsky's supporters are banking on Max Fisher, who is close to 80 and a long-time leader of the American Jewish fund-raising establishment, to find a way out of the deadlock over Lewinsky's candidacy that now exists between the Labour Party and the fund-raisers.

And veteran Israeli politician Yosef Burg of the National Religious Party, who attended his first Zionist Congress in 1937, has entered the fray in an attempt to heal the breach between Labour and the Likud over who will take the top WZO/Agency jobs.

The fund-raisers rejected Lewinsky in part because they are trying to introduce major changes in the agency, and believe that the chairman should be a younger person not committed to the way things were done in the past. Lewinsky has been WZO/Agency treasurer since 1978.

The fund-raisers, who run the agency together with the WZO, have not been impressed by the sincerity of Lewinsky's claims that he is willing or able to make some of the changes that they feel are needed.

The Labour Party and the fund-raisers are now on a collision course, with a major confrontation possible next month following the Zionist Congress. Labour still seems to have the votes to elect Lewinsky despite the veto.

Both sides in this controversy believe that they are right and have no reason to back down. The fund-raisers believe that they have properly exercised their right to veto candidates for senior agency posts. Lewinsky's supporters argue that it is inconceivable that a small group of fund-raisers can overturn the decision of the Labour central committee to nominate Lewinsky.

Internal political considerations in Labour have stymied efforts to move Lewinsky aside in favour of a more acceptable candidate. If this

were to happen, the powerful United Kibbutz Movement would be left without a representative in the agency leadership.

No Labour leader is willing to lock horns with the UKM at this stage over Lewinsky, since the issue of who heads the agency is not important enough to cause them to upset internal political alignments and possibly derail personal political careers.

Lewinsky's strategists believe that they can rely on the clout still possessed by Max Fisher, who was one of the chief architects of the partnership between the WZO and the fund-raisers in the agency. As founding chairman of the agency board of governors, he has a permanent seat on that body. According to this scenario, if Fisher can be per-



Akiva Lewinsky (Zoom77)

suaded that the partnership is really threatened by this crisis, he will do everything in his power to prevent a fatal split in the agency, which means seeking a compromise.

Betting on Fisher could be a dangerous gamble for Lewinsky. Fisher himself has been adamantly opposed to Lewinsky, so he would first have to change his own mind. Then he would have to overcome the widespread opposition to Lewinsky among the community federation leadership. It is by no means certain that any single leader in the American fund-raising establishment has the clout today that Fisher once possessed - including Fisher himself.

Burg, a veteran of many political wars and skirmishes in Zionist and Israeli history, is certain that "nothing will be resolved until a few days before the Zionist Congress."

A SMALL TOOTHACHE CAN BE A BIG HEADACHE FOR THE NEEDY ELDERLY.



Oral discomfort is only part of the problem. Abdominal disorders are caused by the elderly not being able to chew their food properly, and it is one of the projects of The Jerusalem Post's Forsake Me Not Fund to supply free dental care for the needy elderly.

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Disorientation à la jet lag

By HELGA DUDMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some handle it beautifully, or think they do. Others remain in a state of collapse for weeks. I am referring, of course, to Jet Lag, that unique experience peculiar to our culture. Who ever heard of Camel Lag? Or Schooner or even Railroad Lag? Nobody, and it's an experience that turns topsy-turvy all our tracts - digestive, mental, emotional - and may even be closely related to Culture Shock and Identity Crisis. Yet, considering its prevalence, little work has been done on the implications. And these are really grave, especially for the old policy-making process.

This very moment, the heavens are full of VIOs - Vaguely Identifiable Objects - which are people in head-phones eating toasted almonds while hurtling through time zones and behaviour patterns and buying duty-free stuff off airborne carts. These VIOs include (in the First Class compartments) VIPs of various nationalities. And little Israel, never forget, puts aloft, per capita, more VIO-VIPs than any other nation on earth! It makes one proud! We also produce, per capita, by far the most ordinary Economy Class Jet Laggards; but this is politically

less crucial.

The week - or was it the month? - of my own recent Jet Lag was marked by 3 a.m. readings of last month's newspaper and by the realization that Jet Lag, that Time-and-Space Warp has tremendous unexplored behavioural implications, quite beyond falling asleep after breakfast.

The mere exhaustion isn't so meaningful. It's the disorientation, which is frequently repressed by returning travellers and spent meteors. Clobbered on re-entry, the returning VIP Lagger often deals with his massive confusion by assuming an air of enormous certainty. He will speak knowingly to the press corps at the airport and get into his limousine with such dexterity you'd never dream he was about to fall on his face.

The symptoms are awful. (Who am I? And why? Where is my complimentary snack? Why am I not in the Paris transit lounge, my habitat through all eternity? Why is everybody shouting here? What am I doing in this office instead of in that office? Where is my bodyguard? Why don't I have a funny accent?)

Strangely enough, these nasty indications turn out to be additive, making our Constant Official Travellers cry piteously for them - the

exhaustion, the VIP lounges, the works - when they are withdrawn. This is why our leaders sulk and sometimes scream if they aren't allowed to go abroad again tomorrow. It is very cruel to suggest, as has been done, that no more than 11 of them should ever be in orbit at the same time.

The simple citizen tries to emulate these trappings of power. He, too, wants his portion of exhaustion and disorientation. You don't get to meet many counterparts in Economy Class, but nothing is to prevent you from issuing policy statements when you return.

A little trip to Europe won't do it, though. You have to get to America non-stop, or, better yet, to Singapore on a package tour. (Various theories have been presented as to why the re-entry syndrome is much worse than the exit equivalent. Something about losing or gaining days, or else it's psychological.)

The foregoing has been presented as an original and creative insight into an important aspect of our national behaviour.

On the other hand, maybe there's nothing in it at all, insightwise, and it's all just the result of one jetter's Lag.

(Part 1 of a 2-part Lag)

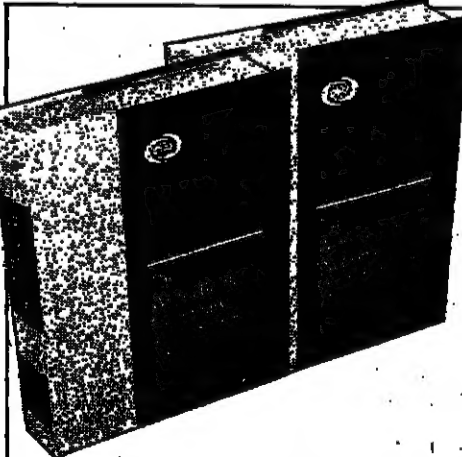
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U.S. right counts its dead



Weinberger resigns, Bork and Ginsburg can't get in. A dying conservative movement has no more heroes, just martyrs, writes Simon Hogart.

EARLIER this month, voters in the Bronx, New York, elected a district attorney who had died the previous week. This isn't quite as loopy as it sounds, since you pick a dead man to stop his opponent getting in. But either way, it's a useful metaphor for American politics under Ronald Reagan.

The same sense of bereavement could be felt at a black-tie dinner for the *American Spectator*, an ultra-conservative magazine whose 20th anniversary banquet attracted some of the hottest right-wingers in the country. These are the boys with the shiny tuxedos and the flared nostrils. The speeches were long and the chicken so rubbery that, taking a knife to it, you risked multiple lesions.

Generally at such occasions, the name of the president would be invoked often. It used to be like a seance, where the dead departed is also said to be "only sleeping." This time the president was mentioned just once, and that indirectly. Instead, speakers got their instant cheers by talking about Robert Bork, the right-wing nominee to the Supreme Court who was rejected by the Senate last month.

It was fascinating to see how Vice President George Bush, now trying for a moderate image, would tackle this. He was brilliant. He said that soon, liberals and Democrats would join conservatives and agree that "a terrible mistake has been made."

Every reference to Bork, including that whooper, was met with prolonged applause and standing ovations. You can tell that American conservatism is an idea whose time has passed: now its followers have no heroes, only martyrs.

THE UNRAVELLING of the Reagan administration is now happening with breathtaking speed. Americans didn't know whether to laugh or sob at the news that Bork's proposed replacement, Judge Douglas

Ginsburg, had smoked pot while a student and as a law professor at Harvard. He was immediately exonerated by the president and Attorney General Edwin Meese, whose advocacy originally got him the nomination.

Ginsburg, 41, is the first yuppie to be nominated to the Supreme Court, so no one can be too surprised that he was once a "head." As one senator pointed out, if never having tried marijuana is going to be an essential qualification for public office, then around 90 per cent of the Sixties generation is going to be ruled out.

But the Reagan administration has created an atmosphere of drug hysteria, in which a few youthful puffs on a joint are equated with heroin and cocaine addiction.

THE DEPARTURE of Caspar Weinberger can also be blamed in part on the president himself. Friends say that Weinberger had been toying with the idea of quitting for more than a year. The main reason was that he was worn out. He had to do much of the work — lobbying, taking three a.m. phone calls — that a president normally carries out.

The exposure of weapons sales to Iran, which he had opposed, crystallized the decision. At the same time, it meant that he had to postpone resigning, since doing so would look disloyal. Weinberger is very loyal; in a city where people win macho points by talking off-handedly about their bosses, he always spoke about Reagan with respect.

His wife, Jane, never liked Washington life much. Now that she has cancer, he wants to spend what may be her last years together at their home in Maine.

Weinberger's departure is likely to make a big difference.

His hand-chosen successor, Frank Carlucci, is being hailed in Washington as a moderate. But friends of Weinberger say he would not have resigned if he thought the person following him did not agree on three issues: the absolute necessity of deploying SDI, to mistrust the Soviets at all times, and to keep defence spending high.

The difference is that Carlucci lacks both the ear of the president and Weinberger's bureaucratic skills. Now that Congress is howling for spending cuts, his job will be appallingly difficult.

(London Observer Service)



Conservative casualties: Caspar Weinberger, Robert Bork and Douglas Ginsburg.



Soviet military equipment on parade in Red Square.

(Reuters)

Is Moscow's new line real, or a cover for expansionist aims? Making sense of Soviet actions

Gwynne Dyer

WHAT DO THE Soviets want? It is a question as profoundly pointless as that old refrain of the puzzled male chauvinist: what do women want? They want it all, of course (the Soviets, I mean).

The right question to ask, however, is: What are the Soviets now prepared to settle for in practice? And at this point, we should drop our ideological preconceptions and start trying to make sense of recent Soviet actions and proposals in terms of their own interests.

There have been some extraordinary initiatives coming out of Moscow in the past two years. The Soviets have made a series of concessions on intermediate-range

nuclear weapons that amount to a complete acceptance of the declared Western preference for abolishing them totally.

They are now pushing hard for a 50 per cent cut in strategic nuclear weapons (at Reykjavik they were willing to go to 100 per cent), and sweeping proposals for conventional arms cuts in Europe are also in the offing. The icing on the cake is that Moscow is now talking about the United Nations as a serious vehicle.

WHEN PRESSED on the point, senior Soviet officials insist that they

are genuinely interested in moving away from the present atmosphere of confrontation between the alliances. They talk of eventually replacing it with the system originally envisaged as the basis for the UN's collective security system: the "benevolent" management of world affairs by the great powers of the Security Council, somewhat tempered by the General Assembly.

Given the Soviet Union's triumphalist official ideology — and an international record as dismal as that of any other great power — is there any reason that we should take this seriously? At this point, it is necessary to reach for Ockham's Razor.

With the country's economic ills mounting, legislators act to cut Jose Sarney's term two years. Sergio Letizio reports.

Short-term outlook for Brazil chief

BRAZILIAN LEGISLATORS have cut President Jose Sarney's term from six to four years in a humiliating action that implies direct presidential elections will be held next year for the first time since 1960, political analysts say.

The action, taken on Sunday in a 48 to 45 vote by a key constitutional committee, has yet to be discussed by the Constituent Assembly, but political analysts think it is unlikely that it will be reversed.

With unemployment high and inflation spiralling to an annual rate of around 300 per cent, legislators believe that only a popularly elected president can restore credibility, observers say.

A poll by the newspaper *Folha de Sao Paulo* on Sunday showed 80 per cent in favour of a cut in Sarney's term. He succeeded from the vice presidency to the presidency in 1985 on the death of Tancredino Neves, who gained office through indirect election by an electoral college and died 38 days after his term began.

Brazil's last direct presidential elections were in 1960 when flamboyant politician Janio Quadros was elected with a large majority. He took office in January 1961 but resigned in August of that year.

His vice president, Joao Goulart, was sworn in but was ousted in a bloodless military coup in March

1964. From then until March 1985, the country was under military rule.

Sarney's family, whose PMDB party supported the military government, has dominated the impoverished northeastern state of Maranhao since the 1960s.

Sarney said in his first cabinet meeting after becoming president that he wanted to serve only four years of his six-year term. "In accordance with Tancredino Neves's wishes," according to the timetable proposed by Neves, direct elections for president were to be held in 1988 and the swearing-in of a new democratically elected president in 1989.

But as opinion polls at first approved his performance as head of Latin America's largest country, Sarney seemed to have changed his mind.

His popularity enjoyed ratings of

over 80 per cent after the launching of the Cruzado Plan, a price freeze introduced by his government on February 28, 1986.

Because of the price freeze, the PMDB party last year achieved the biggest electoral win in the country's political history. It won 22 of the 23 state governorships and an absolute majority in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Nevertheless, one week later, before the vote-counting was even over, the government introduced stiff price rises.

Among likely candidates if presidential elections are confirmed next year are former finance minister Dilson Funaro, who masterminded the Cruzado Plan, Sao Paulo State Senator Mario Covas and Sao Paulo State Governor Orestes Quercia.

(Reuters)

After a summer of scandals, West Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Union shows only tepid support for its chairman, reports Tony Catterall

Kohl takes rap for party's woes

BESET with infighting and a scandal that will not go away, West Germany's governing Christian Democratic Union (CDU) has taken a look at itself and come away basically satisfied.

But at its one-day congress last week in Bonn, the party expressed its dissatisfaction with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's leadership by electing him chairman with a significantly lower vote than he is used to.

In the worst result of his 14 years as party chairman, the unopposed Kohl received 81 per cent of the vote at a one-day congress in Bonn, instead of the usual more than 90 per cent.

The congress was intended as a "new beginning" after a summer which proved disastrous for the image of the CDU and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU).

It was overshadowed, however, by the most serious political scandal

to have hit West Germany since World War II, in which the former CDU premier of Schleswig-Holstein, Uwe Barschel, was accused of personally directing a dirty-tricks campaign in the state election two months ago.

Barschel resigned and was found dead in a Geneva hotel room last month, with suicide regarded as the most likely cause of death. Many in the party considered the leadership let him down at a time when he needed support.

Following a poor showing in January's federal election, the CDU lost votes in three of this year's four state elections and the latest opinion polls give the CDU/CSU only 41 per cent nationwide.

Although congress delegates gave the impression of wanting to be positive, one expressed the mood of many in the grass roots: The party kept talking of "the future" — this has been its slogan since last year —

but "seems to have trouble in even dealing with the present."

Kohl tried. In a difficult position, his sharp political instincts came to the fore, and even critical observers considered his fighting keynote speech to be the best he has given for years.

He defended his do-nothing stance of the summer, when a fierce row broke out over whether the CDU should move to the left or the right to seek new voters. The strife had ended, he said: The CDU remained what it always had been, a "party of the centre." But he promised to promote a more aggressive "selling" of its policies in future.

And he gave at least the appearance of tackling the Schleswig-Holstein scandal, although at the same time firmly distanced the national leadership from events there. Unspoken but implied was that if anyone in the CDU had been responsi-

ble, it was the dead Uwe Barschel.

Still, the party had to remind him that although there is no alternative to him as leader, he holds the position only on sufferance.

In what is regarded as a show of solidarity, however, the congress voted the Schleswig-Holstein CDU chairman and Bonn Finance Minister, Gerhard Stoltenberg, back on to the federal party presidium with an increased majority.

Results in the unopposed elections for the other six deputy-chairmanships increased the majorities of people identified with the anti-Kohl wing.

The chancellor's poor showing will make his task in rebuilding party morale even more difficult than it already was. And commentators normally friendly to the CDU say "one has to wait to see if the words will be turned into deeds."

(Observer)

In the Gulf, a 'Monkey' rides the waves and causes havoc

ALONG ABOUT the time darkness falls over the Gulf, "the monkey" is going on duty. In a radio room somewhere along the waterway, he tunes his marine transmitter to VHF Channel 16, the all-purpose frequency for shipping traffic.

Sometimes he starts with whistling, changes to kissing noises, then to off-key singing. Other times, he goes right to the four-letter words, seemingly directed at anyone and everyone, but mostly at the Iranians.

"The monkey" is on the air.

Like some talk-show host gone mad, the mysterious broadcaster, who also is known as the "Filipino monkey" because of his accent, delivers a nightly stream of scatological, sarcastic and pithy commentary on whatever comes to mind.

Telling him to get off the air, as some ship's masters and radio officers have done, is likely to trigger a new round of obscenities and insults.

In particular, the monkey — a

name the radio renegade has given himself — likes to butt into other people's conversations.

It happened recently when an Iranian warship, looking for war materiel bound for Iraq, queried a commercial vessel as to the nature of its cargo. The mysterious voice interrupted to say that he was taking various weapons "and the atom bomb" to Iraq.

But the monkey is not the only guerrilla of the airwaves in the Gulf. Veterans of the shipping trade say he is just part of an odd mixture of radio traffic that has been enlivening the emergency channel, especially at night, for years.

Shipping executives and U.S. Navy officers say they hear what sounds like several different voices on the open channel. "Either the monkey is a great mimic, or there are several of him," said one U.S. officer.

WHILE MOST of the radio traffic is

relatively harmless, there also have been some phony distress signals that sent salvage tugs rushing out to help non-existent ships.

Shipping executives say the hoaxes often can be detected because they don't begin with the customary ship's call sign. But two years ago, a false report that a "German aircraft" had crashed off the coast of Saudi Arabia, followed by accounts of "bodies in the water," created hours of confusion before it was established that no German jetliners were overdue or in the area.

The "tanker war" has taken its toll in human lives; about 250. But it hasn't had any discernible effect on the marine life in the waterway.

U.S. Naval officers and seamen say they are amazed at the variety of sea creatures routinely sighted while sailing up and down the gulf between Kuwait and the Strait of Hormuz.

The big attractions are sea snakes that seem to be everywhere but are most plentiful in the north. Dozens of them, ranging from brown to bright orange, are churned up in the frothy wake of a warship.

An Iraqi pilot, shot down by an Iranian missile and fished out of the Gulf by the U.S. helicopter carrier *Guadalcanal*, told rescuers the snakes weren't poisonous, but some U.S. medical officers are sceptical. Either way, it hasn't dissuaded the commander of one U.S. warship from using them for target practice. Other officers say the captain has spent many hours on the deck of his cruiser, blazing away at the snakes with a .45-caliber pistol.

The Gulf is also home to sharks, whales, rays, dolphins and sea turtles. The waters are so clear that helicopter pilots say they can see as far as nine metres down. Many creatures have been mistaken for mines.

(Associated Press)



When two wheels ruled the road.

(UPI)

Peking takes great leap forward in traffic control

VIDEO CAMERAS, computers and hi-tech traffic lights have swung into action in Peking to bring order to the chaos of horse-drawn carts, growing numbers of cars and trucks — and over six million cyclists.

"This is one of the happiest events in the capital," Deputy Mayor Zhang Bofa said at an opening ceremony of China's first experimental computer-controlled traffic system.

Five years ago, the bicycle reigned supreme. There were almost no privately owned cars on the road. Now, 6.5 million bicycles compete with approximately 400,000 vehicles, giving Peking a rush-hour traffic headache comparable to that of other congested cities in Asia.

Deaths on the road have risen accordingly — 520 people have died in several thousand accidents in Peking alone this year.

Peking has bought \$1.8 million worth of "split cycle offset optimization technology" from Britain, and Chinese officials said it was the most advanced in the world.

A network of detectors monitor the flow of traffic over a wide area of

streets, distinguishing between bicycles and larger vehicles. Information is relayed into computers that tell traffic lights how much time to give each queue.

From a command centre, police watch busy crossroads through high-powered cameras that can zoom in on car licence plates, though a reporter noticed one pointed towards the foreigners' compound where most diplomats live.

Will any sort of advanced traffic system make any difference in a city where cyclists ignore all rules of the road?

"We have to educate pedestrians and traffic users to obey the system and make it better," a senior policeman said. "The next step is to teach the police to stop directing traffic and let the system run itself," remarked a British representative installing the equipment.

Companies from Yugoslavia and Australia are also competing to sell traffic control systems. China has over one billion people and more than 220 million bicycles.

(Reuters)



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Study says a third of all women have been victims

Sexual harassment at work: Facing the facts

Randi Jo Land

THE NEW, young secretary in the government office is having a problem. Her male boss is pressuring her for a date and, although she doesn't want to go out with him, she is afraid of jeopardizing her job if she continues to refuse.

This woman -- like the divorced mother of three who puts up with pinches from a senior manager in the lunchroom, or the woman financial officer who is harassed by unpleasant sexual innuendos and jokes at every manager's meeting -- is a victim of sexual harassment in the workplace. And all of these women, for fear of losing their jobs, may choose to do nothing about it.

Although there are those who deny that this is a serious issue, a report published earlier this month revealed that 34 per cent of women in the public sector have suffered verbal sexual harassment and 31 per cent, unwanted physical contact.

The report, commissioned by Nitzit Shapira-Liba, outgoing adviser to the prime minister on the status of women, is the result of a study conducted by the Israel Institute of Applied Social Research and research assistant Rahel Ben-Zimman. It is the first of its kind in the country.

"The purpose of the study was to come out with the facts," Shapira-Liba said. "Now we have a picture

of the situation."

And that picture is not pleasant. Sexual harassment, as defined by researchers in the United States and by legal authorities in Israel, includes four types of interaction: verbal (sexual remarks and innuendos), unwanted physical contact (including hugging, pinching, squeezing, etc.), pressure to go out with a superior, and attempted and actual rape.

The definition stresses the continuing nature of harassment and the fact that the action is pursued against the will of the woman.

The study was based on 755 surveys filled in by female employees in all sectors of the government except for the Defence Ministry. Three-quarters of the respondents, all of whom were promised anonymity, said they consider sexual harassment, as defined in the survey questionnaire, a terrible personal affront.

For one woman, sexual harassment meant that her boss bothered her physically every time she was on the phone. When asked by Shapira-Liba why she didn't complain to anyone, the woman said, "If I complain, they may fire me. I'm new here and I can't take that chance. I have a young daughter and I have to make a living."

IN ADDITION to fear of losing their employment, many women do not report incidences of sexual harassment because they feel shame or guilt.

"A woman may feel guilty and

think maybe she was provocative. Or, she may be afraid of getting a reputation as a troublemaker," Shapira-Liba noted, adding that as with rape cases, the harassed woman feels she must prove her own innocence instead of the guilt of the offender.

There are other similarities between sexual harassment and rape, she said, including the fact that both happen against the will of the woman and both involve a "captive" audience: "A woman can't walk away from the workplace like she could walk away from a movie theatre if someone is bothering her."

In addition, Shapira-Liba stressed the violent nature of both actions. While rape is physical violence, she classified sexual harassment as a kind of "economic" violence -- an assertion of male superiority over a woman who is defenceless to quit her job for economic reasons.

Although some women have a higher potential for being sexually harassed, she stated that, "Every woman is a potential victim. It isn't a function of physical attractiveness but of economic power."

The harasser, according to the study, tends to be in a superior position to the woman, vis-a-vis the organization employing them. And many of the men tend to be repeat offenders, bothering many of the women who work for them. Women who are young, unmarried and single heads of households have a higher likelihood of being sexually har-

assed on the job. Also, women who are new at a job are more likely to be harassed, as are women who have a higher education or a higher position in the office.

The report noted two reasons for the latter phenomenon: One is that women who have a higher education may be more aware of the issue of harassment and thus more likely to recognize it. Also, according to Ben-Zimman, many of the women who reported sexual harassment were in traditionally "male professions," which may cause their male colleagues to feel threatened or resentful and thus lash out at them through subtle or not so subtle forms of sexual harassment.

When faced with sexual harassment, 92 per cent of the women interviewed by questionnaire said they confronted the offender personally. If this action doesn't change the offensive behaviour, the next step is to go to a higher manager or to the works committee. Shapira-Liba recommended, noting, however, that these committees tend not to take the complaints seriously and often fail to take punitive action.

The last option available to a woman who is harassed is to file a complaint with the police -- yet few Israeli women exercise that option. Among policemen and even the courts, a typical attitude towards the accusation is, "So, what did he do to her anyway?" Shapira-Liba said. The police tend to look at sexual harassment as something like a neighbour's quarrel, rather than an criminal offence. As in rape cases, the harassed woman often does not press charges because of the trauma involved in facing the court and having to prove her innocence.

"So far," said Shapira-Liba, "the justice system hasn't helped."

The value of this report, which coincided with her final days as the prime minister's adviser before turning over the post to attorney Eritia Simha, is that it may raise awareness in society, Shapira-Liba asserted.

"Sexual harassment is not just here and there; many women are affected. And awareness may sensitize the political system to the fact that it's not just an occasional occurrence."

The invasion of privacy, as traumatic and insufferable it can be for a woman, may also damage the work environment, making the worker more tense and less productive and reducing cooperative efforts. Therefore, concludes the report, sexual harassment is not just women's problem but society's problem.

Shapira-Liba hopes that the report will lead to the establishment of a norm whereby, as in other Western nations, the employer takes responsibility for the actions of the employees. Management should have to prove it took all reasonable steps to prevent sexual harassment, she stressed, including arranging for the discussion of the illegality of such conduct with employees on all levels, and setting up procedures for complaints and follow-up.

Lea Levavi

REUT, THE WOMEN'S Social Service, is 50 years old this year, but is barely known except to those who have benefited from its services.

The organization was founded 50 years ago by the late Paula Bart, wife of distinguished banker Aaron Bart, with the aim of providing housing, food and other basic services for people who were middle-class culturally but lacking economic means, specifically new immigrants like themselves from Germany.

"The housing that was originally built wasn't of the highest quality and we can't use some of it today," explained Reut (meaning "friendship" in Hebrew) chairman Gerda Ochs, "but we can still provide some sheltered housing (at rents of between NIS 18 and NIS 30 a month) for older people who can care for themselves but who have very small incomes such as that from National Insurance pensions."

One of the early projects undertaken by Paula Bart was the construction of an old age home in Tel Aviv called Beit Gila, originally a private establishment for paying patients; today, the initial registration fee is \$20,000 plus NIS 900 a month. However, there are currently some older persons needing some type of supervision as they become less independent with age who are accepted into Beit Gila at the organization's expense.

"The sheltered housing [we provide there today] is more than just a roof over their heads: We provide a nurse, social workers, a housemother and cultural activities. If a resident of Beit Gila gets sick and needs a facility for the chronically ill, we move them to our Lichtenstaetter Hospital," says Ochs.

The latter facility was taken over by Bart while it was a small nursing home with very primitive facilities. Today it is a hospital for the chronically ill, serving mostly geriatric patients but also including some young children with incurable diseases, providing what Ochs says is the best available physiotherapy, occupational therapy and other services.

"For these patients, Lichtenstaetter is more a home than a hospital, since there is little which can be

50 years of service to the elderly



done for them medically," Ochs explains, adding, "and for that reason, it is important for us that the atmosphere there be one in which people can live and die with dignity."

Part of that special atmosphere is provided by volunteers. Some help with day-to-day work like feeding patients, but others are friends, giving the lonely patient the feeling that someone cares.

After Bart's death five years ago, a facility (also including some sheltered housing for people who can't afford the home and who do not need its wider range of services) was built in Jerusalem bearing her name -- Beit Bart. A new home is now being planned by Reut -- which is actually a new name for the organization -- for Tel Aviv on land now occupied by an older sheltered housing project. But this and other plans for the future depend on how much money can be raised.

A fund-raising dinner was held

last month in New York and the organization hopes to hold a dinner here next year to honour its veteran volunteers and to raise much-needed money. Another fund-raising project in the planning stages is a benefit evening by performers who have relatives who have been served by Reut, Women's Social Services.

Today, the organization serves about a thousand mostly elderly persons, and offers hundreds of thousands of hot meals to them in its public kitchen in Tel Aviv.

"It's not just a restaurant; it's a place where people can get an inexpensive (NIS 5, or less for those who cannot afford it) and balanced meal, but where they also can talk and find companionship," Ochs says.

Anyone interested in volunteering for or being helped by Reut, the Women's Social Service, may contact their main office at 5 Margolin Street, Yad Eliyahu, Tel Aviv, tel. 03-332433.

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AGGRESSIVE chemotherapy over a period of six months, instead of less powerful doses of the drugs over three or four years, has substantially improved the cure rate among children being treated for leukemia at Hadassah-University Hospital in Jerusalem.

The technique was developed in West Germany a few years ago, and subsequently became popular in the rest of Europe and North America. In Israel, Hadassah has found that the rate of cure (defined as meaning that the cancer does not return within three years after the end of treatment) has increased to over 80 per cent, compared with 50 to 60 per cent using the slower treatment approach.

Prof. Gabriel Cividali of the hematology and oncology unit of the pediatric department, said in the latest issue of *Hed Hassadah* (the hospital's internal newsletter) that the aggressive treatment is effective even in advanced cases of leukemia that did not respond well to the slow technique.

The disadvantages of the aggressive treatment are that it places the child's life in greater immediate danger and it must be administered when the patient is hospitalized, rather than during clinic visits.

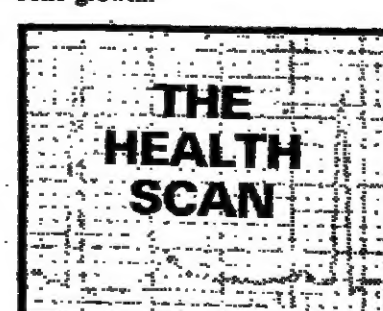
IF YOUR children are demanding expensive running shoes rather than cheap sneakers, you should buy them top-quality goods for the sake of their health. This is the conclusion of two U.S. studies -- one by an assistant professor of exercise and sports science at Penn State University, and the other by the "foot research department" of the Nike company which, admittedly, has a vested interest in the sale of expensive sports shoes.

In the university study, 28 children aged two, four and six ran across a platform that measures downward, forward/backward and left/right impact. While the youngest kids moved too slowly to register much impact, the older ones struck the platform with an average of three-and-a-half times the force of their body weight. Adults register a force of only two-and-a-half times their weight. The Nike study of six

New therapy boosts leukemia cure rate

to 11-year-olds reached similar conclusions. The research was reported in a recent issue of *American Health*.

The researchers explain that young children are not well coordinated and thus running has a greater impact on their feet. They both suggest that you buy high-quality running shoes for young children, even though they will probably outgrow them before they outwear them, because too much stress over a long period of time "could affect normal bone growth."



JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH

A WOMAN who gave birth to a baby girl in Peta Tikva's Beilinson Hospital last week made medical history. The infant started as a frozen embryo, and a second frozen embryo inserted at the same time developed in the mother's Fallopian tube rather than in the womb. The second embryo was discovered in the third month of pregnancy and removed by surgery, without damaging the fetus in the uterus.

Under normal circumstances, one twin can technically attach itself inside the uterus and another in the Fallopian tube, but this has never happened before in a pregnancy that began with a frozen embryo produced in a test tube.

The patient was a woman of 30

who had tried unsuccessfully for six years to become pregnant. At Beilinson, a number of her eggs were removed and fertilized in a test tube with her husband's sperm. A few were implanted in the womb, but they didn't "take." The remaining embryos were stored at -196°C Centigrade for several months. Then two were defrosted and implanted, with one ending up in the uterus and the other -- to the surprise of the doctors -- travelling further to the Fallopian tube. Leaving the embryo there could have been fatal to the mother.

The woman gave birth by Caesarean section to a healthy, 3.32 kg. baby. Two more of the couple's embryos have been stored and can be implanted whenever the mother is ready to become pregnant again.

A DERIVATIVE of the chestnut tree has been shown to be of help in preventing the spread of the AIDS virus from infected to healthy tissues in the victim's body. The liquid material, sent from Australia, is being tested in universities in Holland and Belgium.

According to research published in the British science journal *Nature*, the material affects the protein covering of the virus and reduces its ability to destroy other cells. But the discovery is still a long way away from treatment of human patients with AIDS. Animals will soon be tested with the substance in the lab, and doctors must be certain that the material is not poisonous.

SPEAKING of AIDS, Israel will be the first country outside the U.S. to be included in an electronic network with information on AIDS diagnoses and treatment. The network started operation abroad on November 1 and is run by Dialcom, a subsidiary of British Telecom.

Oreik-Reshet Zahav, which represents Dialcom in Israel, has hooked

into the network. It is now able to collect information about AIDS from all 50 U.S. states, and to help Israeli researchers exchange notes on the latest AIDS developments with top American research institutions.

THE USE of an electron scanning microscope has been found to be much faster and more efficient than use of standard microscopes in diagnosing temporal arteritis -- a dangerous inflammation of the blood vessels of the temples and the brain.

Rapid treatment of the condition with steroids is considered critical in sparing the patient extreme pain and possibly irreversible damage to the central nervous system, and even death.

Blood vessel tissue is removed from the patient's temple and its diagnosis takes several days using a regular microscope. However, temporal arteritis can be just as accurately diagnosed within five hours through the use of an electron microscope.

The discovery of the effectiveness of the electron microscope was made by researchers at the Koret School of Veterinary Medicine of the Hebrew University and by physicians at Kaplan Hospital, both facilities in Rehovot. The research results were presented at conferences in Israel and abroad and are being widely published.

THE BROADCASTING Authority strike may have sent Israelis to bed earlier, but it has also hurt the Israel Cancer Association, whose TV public service announcements about their annual door-to-door campaign could not be broadcast. The lack of publicity meant that the association fell NIS 1 million short of its goal of raising NIS 4 m. in its campaign last week. The association calls on the public to send in contributions if they did not donate when schoolchildren called on them, as money is needed to fund cancer prevention, research, diagnosis and information programmes.

Please send donations to: Israel Cancer Association, 91 Rehov Hashmonaim, Tel Aviv, phone (03) 5610361.

(Today is edited by Amy Levinson.)

BASKETBALL

Utter ennui for Maccabi TA

Post Sports Staff
Maccabi Tel Aviv continued their imperious domination of the national basketball league with another untroubled victory last night to boost themselves into an unthreatened position at the top of the league in advance of next week's much anticipated derby against Hapoel. Last night at Yad Eliyahu they found the going surprisingly easy as they brushed off once proud Elitzur Netanya without any difficulty at all, winning 98-75 in a canter.

Kevin Magee with 21 and Keith Barlow 19 were again top scorers for the champions, while Whiteman 23 and Neberson 14 led the sad way for the visitors, who never once looked anything more than an average middle-of-the-table combination.

Yet it is Maccabi Ramat Gan who are all the rage. At first considered easy meat for the fancied teams, they have not only pulled themselves up from the cellar with three successive victories, including last week's shock defeat of Hapoel Tel Aviv, last night they went even further by proving themselves not merely a flash in the pan but a veritable bonfire, as they inflicted the first home defeat of the season on Elitzur Neve David-Ramle in the most convincing manner imaginable.

Having led 50-35, the Ramat Ganians, who, apart from Maccabi Haifa, have the strongest contingent

of home-grown players in their squad, held on firmly to run out 85-77 winners, efficiently disposing of the myth that Ramle's fervent crowd at close proximity to the court is enough to swing virtually any game in the home team's favour.

Ramat Gan are rewarded for their efforts in that they climb into sixth spot.

There were two tremendous cliff-hangers which went all the way to the wire. But whereas one went to the visiting team - Hapoel Jerusalem - at Romema in Haifa, Maccabi utilized their home court advantage to win in heart-stopping manner in overtime against Gali Elyon. Haifa led 46-42 at the half, but Gali took over the lead for most of the second half, and Haifa had to claw their way back twice to level and to send the game into an extra five minutes at 79-79.

The overtime was no contest as Haifa ran their visitors ragged, running up a 12 point advantage to win 93-85. Flowers 23, Binyon 20, and Rosenberg 16 led the way for the winners, with Brad Leaf topping all scorers with 25 although ending on the losing side.

At the Tel Aviv University stadium, Betar Tel Aviv, who have despaired of their brave bid to take top flight basketball to the Negev after losing badly in their adopted court in Arad, came back to the metropolis. Despite the continuing scoring

machine phenomenon which is Ralph Simpson (30 points), they lost narrowly to Hapoel Jerusalem, for whom this was a welcome change after a four game losing streak. Jerusalem led 42-41 at the half, three three-pointers from Simpson shunted Betar ahead again, there were two tied scores within the last five minutes, but, in the end, titanic efforts from Ricky Brown (27) and Keith Bennett (19) finally did Jerusalem of their "almost" label, as they came out winners by the narrowest margins, with a final second basket giving them a 96-93 triumph.

Hapoel Tel Aviv got back on the right track in the seventh round of the National Basketball League, after they had gone down to defeat the previous week at the hands of Maccabi Ramat Gan, thereby ending a run of five straight victories.

This week they had a tough struggle at the Ussishkin Stadium before they finally wore out determined Hapoel Haifa, 89-80.

The Haifa team came south with fire in their eyes, looking to pin a second straight loss on their highly regarded opponents. Jonathan Daziel of Tel Aviv and Avner Shem Tov of Haifa started the game by trading three-point field goals, but from that point on it was all Haifa for some time, as the visitors built leads of ten and then 13 points midway through the first half. Roland Houston and Doron Kaski were doing most of the

damage from short range.

Then Kaski picked up his fourth foul early in the second quarter and had to go to the bench. Hubert Roberts helped to take up the slack, but Hapoel Tel Aviv slowly began to claw their way back via the steady shooting of Linton Townes and Daziel.

They got the margin down to five points in favour of Hapoel Haifa when Hapoel Tel Aviv's Howard Lassoff grabbed a Haifa rebound with three seconds showing on the clock until half-time. Lassoff let go a baseball throw that swished cleanly through the nets as the buzzer sounded, thus cutting the margin to two points.

Maccabi Netanyahu continue in the unenviable role of the league's whipping-boys. They were again well and truly thrashed on their home court. Last night's defeat was administered by Hapoel Holon, who amassed 80 points (Dawson, 18, Terry 16, Bugin 16).

LEAGUE

	W	L	F-A	Pts.
1. Mac Tel Aviv	7	0	671-563	14
2. Hap. Tel Aviv	6	1	620-566	13
3. Gali Elyon	5	2	576-570	12
4. Hap. Holon	4	3	594-577	11
5. Elitzur Netanya	4	3	590-577	11
6. Mac Ramat Gan	4	3	610-651	11
7. Elitzur Ramat	3	4	586-648	10
8. Mac Haifa	3	4	629-644	10
9. Hap. Haifa	2	5	616-660	9
10. Hap. Jerusalem	2	5	625-667	9
11. Bet. Tel Aviv	1	6	506-662	8
12. Mac Netanya	0	7	502-631	7

NHL

Colts frolic, Dolphins sink

NEW YORK (AP) - The longest period of domination in the NFL is over, and the Indianapolis Colts have been pronounced contenders. With the help of 154 yards rushing and a touchdown from Eric Dickerson, Indianapolis beat Miami 40-21 on Sunday, ending the Dolphins' 14-game winning streak against the Colts. Dean Biasucci kicked four field goals for Indianapolis.

It was the longest winning streak against one team in the NFL, dating back to 1980 when the Colts were in Baltimore. The victory kept Indianapolis in a first-place tie with the New York Jets in the AFC East with a 5-4 record.

"I said at the beginning of the week that if we could beat Miami, it would mark the resurgence of the Colts," coach Ron Meyer said. "Well, we beat Miami and we're in first place, so I guess the resurgence is here."

Other NFL scores on Sunday: New Orleans 26, San Francisco 24; Washington 20, Detroit 13; Los Angeles Rams 27, St. Louis 24; New York Jets 16, Kansas City 9; Houston 23, Pittsburgh 10; Minnesota 33, Tampa Bay 17; Cleveland 27, Buffalo 21; Dallas 23, New England 17; Cincinnati 16, Atlanta 10; Seattle 24, Green Bay 13, and New York Giants 20, Philadelphia 17. San Diego beat the Los Angeles Raiders 16-14 at night.

Chargers 16, Raiders 14

Vince Abbott kicked three field goals and Dan Fouts threw a touchdown pass as San Diego won its eighth consecutive game and sent the Raiders to their sixth straight loss. The Chargers, 8-1, have the best record in the AFC.

Saints 26, 49ers 24
Morten Andersen kicked a 40-yard field goal with 1:06 to play, moving New Orleans within one game of San Francisco in the NFC West. The 49ers, who had won seven in a row, fell to 7-2, while New Orleans are 6-3.

Redskins 20, Lions 13

Doug Williams replaced Jay Schroeder half-way through the second quarter and guided Washington

to its 12th straight victory over the Lions since 1965. Williams threw touchdown passes of 16 yards to Kelvin Bryant and 42 yards to Gary Clark in the first half, giving the Redskins a 17-3 lead.

Rams 27, Cardinals 24
Los Angeles erased a 24-14 St. Louis lead in the third quarter, then drove 94 yards - with Charles White gaining 62 of them - to Mike Lansford's 30-yard, winning field goal on the final play of the game. That snapped a three-game losing streak for the Rams, 3-7. St. Louis is 3-6.

Jets 16, Chiefs 9
Freeman McNeil rushed for 184 yards and helped to set up three Pat Leahy field goals that carried the Jets over Kansas City. Ken O'Brien threw an 18-yard scoring pass to Al Toon for the only touchdown of the game as the Jets improved to 5-4.

Oilers 23, Steelers 3
Warren Moon threw two third-quarter touchdown passes to help the Oilers to defeat the Steelers at Pittsburgh for the first time since 1978.

Vikings 23, Buccaneers 17

Chris Doleman forced two fumbles, both recovered by Keith Millard, setting up 10 Minnesota points and leading the Vikings 5-4, over Tampa Bay.

Browns 27, Bills 21
Bernie Kosar passed for 346 yards and two touchdowns as Cleveland beat Buffalo. Kosar completed 24 of 33 passes and threw touchdowns of 15 yards to Reggie Langhorne and 52 yards to Webster Slaughter.

Cowboys 23, Patriots 17

Herschel Walker broke a 60-yard touchdown run with 1:50 gone in overtime to lead Dallas over New England. Roger Ruzek of the Cowboys sent the game into overtime with a 30-yard field goal with 28 seconds left in regulation time.

Bengals 16, Falcons 10

Larry Kinnebrew scored from 2 yards out with 23 seconds left to rally Cincinnati over Atlanta, snapping a four-game Bengals losing streak. Cincinnati, 3-6, gained 270 yards on the ground, 100 by Kinnebrew.

Seahawks 24, Packers 13
Dave Krieg and Eugene Robinson ran for touchdowns in the final 2:08 of the first half, helping Seattle to erase a 13-7 Green Bay lead and to beat the Packers. Curt Warner scored Seattle's first touchdown, a 57-yard run on the first play of the second quarter.

Giants 20, Eagles 17
Raul Allegre kicked field goals of 53 and 52 yards to lift the Giants past Philadelphia, which had won three in a row. The Giants had to come from behind twice to win, the last time on Allegre's 52-yarder with 3:48 gone in the fourth quarter, breaking a 17-17 tie.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE EAST

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Indianapolis	8	1	0	.889	193	140
N.Y. Jets	5	4	0	.556	211	189
Buffalo	4	5	0	.444	164	224
Miami	4	5	0	.444	244	211
New England	4	5	0	.444	166	191

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Cleveland	6	3	0	.667	238	131
Houston	6	3	0	.667	232	183
Pittsburgh	5	4	0	.556	177	145
Cincinnati	3	6	0	.333	154	186

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Diego	8	1	0	.889	192	155
Seattle	8	1	0	.889	237	140
Denver	4	3	1	.500	198	140
L.A. Raiders	3	6	0	.333	183	185
Kansas City	1	4	0	.200	88	194

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Washington	7	2	0	.778	214	178
Dallas	6	3	0	.667	208	202
Philadelphia	4	5	0	.444	198	233
N.Y. Giants	3	6	0	.333	161	202
St. Louis	2	7	0	.222	206	235

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Chicago	7	1	0	.875	217	129
Minnesota	6	3	0	.667	234	197
Tampa Bay	4	5	0	.444	194	182
Green Bay	3	5	1	.389	160	188
Detroit	2	7	0	.222	159	260

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
San Francisco	7	2	0	.778	256	200
New Orleans	6	3	0	.667	237	181
Atlanta	2	7	0	.222	130	270
L.A. Rams	2	7	0	.222	171	230

TENNIS

The old lady shows mettle

CHICAGO (AP) - It was somewhat of a surprise to Martina Navratilova, 31, to find herself facing a 16-year-old from the Soviet Union in the Virginia Slims Chicago Tennis Tournament. But it didn't shake her game.

"I was a little more creative from the baseline," Navratilova said, after beating unseeded Natalia Zvereva 6-1, 6-2, to capture her eighth Chicago title.

Zvereva, speaking through her coach, Olga Morozova, said she didn't play her best game, and felt Navratilova had control.

The 16-year-old hadn't expected to make it to the tournament finals and her visa expired on Sunday, tournament officials said. She and Morozova were working with Slims officials on getting it extended.

Zvereva defeated Barbara Potter 6-4, 2-6, 6-4, in the semi-finals, and was seeking to become the first Soviet to win on the Slims circuit since Morozova defeated Billie Jean King for the title in Philadelphia in March, 1974.



STILL GOING STRONG. Martina Navratilova can still give the youngsters lessons. (APF)

Navratilova said, "This kid is good. I'm thinking, 'I'll show you the old ones can still play.'"

Navratilova opens her defense of her New York career today against C. Stearns Lindqvist of Sweden. Slims Golf Club plays American Zia Garrison in a first-round match on Wednesday.

The Slims tournament, which features the top 16 players playing and top eight doubles teams, is the only women's event with a best-of-five final. The early rounds are best-of-three sets.

The seedings are: Graf, Navratilova, Chris Evert, Pam Shriver, Hana Mandlikova, Gabriela Sabatini, Helena Sukova and Martina Hingis.

Amos faces stiff opposition

JOHANNESBURG - What promised to be a comparatively easy championship for defending champion Amos Mansdorf of Israel - with a chance to pick up a substantial cash prize and many ATP points - has attracted its strongest entry in years, because players are seeking Grand Prix points for next month's Masters tournament in New York. Mansdorf is only seeded fifth in next week's \$375,000 South African Open.

The Wimbledon champion, Pat Cash of Australia, decided at the very last minute to enter, and the delighted South Africans have seeded him No. 1. Number seven in the world, he opens against South African Michael Robertson, and is seeded to play Andres Gomez of Ecuador in the final. The third seed is an old friend of Israeli tennis - Brad Gilbert. Exciting Frenchman Henri Leconte is seeded eighth.

SEEDINGS: 1. Pat Cash 2. Andres Gomez 3. Brad Gilbert 4. David Pate 5. Amos Mansdorf 6. Jakob Björk 7. Christo van Rensburg 8. Henri Leconte.

The sole women's seed to go out was No. 7 Sophie Rafael, the home player suffering a 6-0, 7-6 loss at the hands of Greta Schmitt, daughter of Hungary's deputy sports minister Paul Schmitt.

Fifteen-year-old Yael Segal, winner of the Haifa first leg of the Phillips development circuit, edged Shira Gafni 2-6, 6-2, 6-4 in a three-hour baseline duel between the two hard-hitting local girls. Both players - who must be high up in the grinders' and groaners' league - understandably left the court in a state of heat-exhaustion. Segal recovered from an attack of leg cramp in winning the eighth game of the final set and then reeled off two more for her hard-earned victory.

Israeli-born Gafni was a California top-tenner in her age group during a long sojourn in San Diego.

Tournament director in Jaffa is Sergio Mancini, who is refereeing the event of both the men's and women's circuits. The overseas players are staying at the Armon Yam Hotel in Bet Yam. Play resumes at 10 a.m. today.

Landl, Andres Gomez and Brad Gilbert were "starring" in Frankfurt.

"I'm often asked if I do a lot of sightseeing," said Meier, the world number five and one of the busiest players on the circuit.

"The answer is 'no', because you only see the landmarks of London, Paris or Rome through a car window ... In fact, I often have no idea which city I'm actually in."

While the 80 Grand Prix tournaments carry more than \$25 million in prize money, some players are happy to take the money and run if they find themselves exiled to a city not of their choice.

One leading name said: "You've no idea how difficult it is to lose well."

The obvious answer to Landl's weariness would appear to be a short mid-season sabbatical, but the world No. 1 disagrees.

"I couldn't do what (John) McEnroe did, take three or four months off. That would leave me sloppy. I need to play, I enjoy playing. I just get tired playing too many matches."

"Nor can Landl, despite his wealth, afford to bypass Stuttgart without snubbing West German sports goods manufacturer Adidas, who make his racket, clothing and shoes.

"I have a responsibility to Adidas. They are very big in West Germany and in previous years I've never played there."

Sharav fails to stop play

By JACK LEON
JAFFA - Overseas players stood up remarkably well to the searing heat of the unseasonable sharav when the second leg of the men's and women's professional circuits started here yesterday. The two events, which began with qualifying competition over the weekend - the men with a 128-draw - have attracted a massive entry of some 170 players, 110 from abroad.

Only three seeds fell by the wayside in the 32 first-round singles matches in the men's Frankel ATP satellite and the women's Vanessa Phillips series.

In the Frankel meet, sixth-seeded Marcus Zillner of West Germany and No. 8 Andrei Dirzu from Rumania both went out to qualifiers. The German was bundled out 6-0, 6-2 by Dutchman Roger Warmenhoven, while Dirzu went down 7-6, 6-2 to American Robert Pelizzari. Safely through to the second round are French star Jean-Pierre Fleurbaey, Steve Kennedy of the U.S., Sweden's Conny Falk and local racketeer Amit Naor.

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A prayer before a point

CRESTVIEW, Florida (AP) - A high school football player and his family lost the first step in their lawsuit against Christian prayers at football games hours before he kicked the winning point for his team.

Crestview high school senior Max Berlin and his family, who are Jewish, objected specifically to the mention of Jesus Christ in prayers at football games and other extra-curricular activities.

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With the score tied 14-14, Max Berlin kicked the game-winning extra point.

Explaining his refusal, Vinson said the purpose of a preliminary injunction is to preserve the status quo, but that granting one in this case would have had just the opposite effect.

In addition, the judge ruled, the Berlins failed to prove irreparable harm from the prayer Friday night, and also didn't prove they would likely prevail when the merits of the case are decided.

Lendl takes the money and runs -- to more money

By ROBERT PHILIP
LONDON (Reuters) - Ivan Lendl, winner of \$12 million in official prize-money and with a personal fortune estimated somewhere above \$80 million, regrets he is too tired to play as much tennis now that he has reached the age of 27.

Owner of the 1987 French and U.S. Open titles, a New York apartment building, luxury homes in Florida and Connecticut, seven cars and several old masters, Lendl will curtail his appearances next year when he plans to spend less than six months on court.

One of the events the would-be American will axe from his schedule is the London Indoor tournament, which he won for the third successive time on Sunday - picking up \$75,000 of loose change by beating Sweden's Anders Jarryd in the final. Familiarity, it seems, has bred contempt.

"I will play only 12 Grand Prix events in 1988," said Lendl.

"Wembley will not be on that list, even though it is easier to reach by Concorde from my home in Connecticut than California," say. At this time of the year all the players are tired.

Lendl's fatigue would evoke more sympathy had he not already accepted an invitation to play in a \$2 million eight-man spectacular being staged by Boris Becker's manager Ion Tiriac in Stuttgart in direct competition with Wembley next year.

The riches on offer in Stuttgart will be breathtaking - \$1 million in appearance money, \$1 million in prize money - but Lendl does not class the event as "serious" tennis.

"You always want to play your best, even in an exhibition ... but the pressures are different from a Grand Prix tournament," the Czechoslovak said.

In 1988 I will play the four Grand Slam championships, eight Grand Prix, and up to 10 weeks of exhibitions." Suggestions that the Wembley indoor - dating back over 50 years and which players such as Pancho Gonzales, Bill Tilden and Lew Hoad regarded as the "professionals' Wimbledon" - would be wiped off the calendar by Tiriac's extravagance, fail to move him.

"That would not be my fault," said Lendl. "If Wembley stages a tennis tournament in 1988 then three of the world's top 10 players will be here, no more and no less. That is the Grand Prix designation."

With more than 80 Grand Prix tournaments crammed into 52 weeks, players seldom have any choice in where they are competing in any given week outside of the four major championships. The men's ruling body guarantees a certain number of leading players depending on the prestige of each particular event.

Thus, while Lendl, Miloslav Meier and Wimbledon champion Pat Cash were competing in London last week, Tim Mayotte, Mats Wilander, Andres Gomez and Brad Gilbert were "starring" in Frankfurt.

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Confrontation with police a possibility

Workers still occupy mill

By KEN SCHACHTER
TEL AVIV. — Workers occupying the shuttered Sharon Textile mill are bracing for a possible confrontation with police after the plant's owners applied for a court order barring dismissed workers from the premises.

Benjamin Carasso, whose family owns the plant, this week acknowledged that the Petah Tikva Municipal Court was expected to approve the request for a restraining order that would effectively end the 13-day sit-in by factory employees. Specifically, the order would bar 147 dismissed workers, from a total payroll of 180, from approaching the plant. The remaining 33 are to remain on the payroll to prepare the

facility for closure. The order was expected to be approved some time this week.

Management last week sent letters to fired employees warning them that a restraining order was forthcoming. One worker inside the plant said that if police enter and try to evict workers, "of course, there will be scuffles."

At the same time, the worker said that the sit-ins' 12-hour shifts and makeshift sleeping arrangements in the plant were making workers "exhausted." The workers are attempting to bring additional severance payments from the Carasso family through the sit-in and demonstrations outside family members' homes and business interests in Tel

Aviv. But neither side could cite substantial progress in the negotiations.

The plant's maintenance manager, Benjamin Wallach, said the Carassos are employing "delaying tactics" to extend the negotiations and tire the workers. "Nothing is moving," he said.

Benjamin Carasso, meanwhile, said that "negotiations are going up and down. We are making progress all the time, but then other points arise. The points are endless."

The Histadrut, which is negotiating on behalf of the plant workers, is pressing its case based partly on the rare circumstance for an Israeli plant of a shutdown without a concurrent declaration of bankruptcy.

EXECUTIVE CHANGES



Daniel Yakir

TEL AVIV. — Negev Phosphates President Daniel Yakir, 51, has been tapped to succeed Mark Wilsker as president of Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. in a personnel shift Israel Chemical Ltd. is calling an "internal rotation."

Emir Fasba (48) has been named by the Super-Sol management as managing director of Hyper-Shuk's Green Wave chain of three large supermarkets in Raanana, Rishon LeZion and Rehovot.

The new Israeli consul-general in Sao Paulo is Zvi Hazan (56), who for 13 years served as head of the Shahr Hanegev regional council.

Yitzhak Dadoush (35) has been appointed managing director of Ma'liot Hazahav company, whose business is advertising in elevators in residential buildings.

The head of the Ofakim Local Council, 56-year-old Yehiel Ben Tov, has been named board chairman of the Meotzet Nivharei Hanegev, an umbrella organization of 26 local authorities in the Negev.

The newly elected chairman of the directorate of the Engineers Association's advanced study fund is Shlomo Meguri-Cohen, a 41-year-old engineer and town planner.

BANKING ON IT/Pinhas Landau

Some new ideas on interest

Picking up where last week's column left off, we want to examine some new offerings from the banks in the field of unlinked, short-term shchel deposits. Specifically, the issues involved are a) is there anything especially new in these offers, and b) whether new or not, are they attractive?

The main change, in an overall sense, is that the banks are now placing much greater emphasis on deposits that offer floating rate interest at high levels and for longer periods than hitherto. Thus, while the investing public has become accustomed to saving for periods of up to three months, in deposits that offer a fixed rate of interest for the whole period, and/or a floating rate that is usually between one per cent more or one per cent less than the prime borrowing, now it is being enticed to change its habits.

The first in the new field was Bank Hapoalim, although Discount soon followed with a similar product, but made less fanfare about it. Leumi last week jumped on the bandwagon with a different approach to the same general theme. At the end of last month, Hapoalim announced a shchel deposit that, while hardly revolutionary, still had some genuinely new aspects. The main novelties were, on the face of it, that the deposit was for as long as one year, and that in return for this unusually long period, the saver was to be rewarded with floating-rate interest of prime plus five per cent. But what is perhaps more interesting is that the one year deposit is not for one year at all.

It is a three-month deposit that can keep rolling over every quarter, for as long as a year. The longer you stay in, the more interest you get, but you are not tied up for a whole year, only for three months. Behind this idea are more complicated calculations, which the average saver is not aware of, nor need he worry about overmuch.

From the bank's point of view, the year-long deposit has important benefits vis-a-vis the Bank of Israel's liquidity requirements. Hapoalim also wants to build up a pool of fairly stable funds which will reduce its exposure to the volatility of the "jumbo" deposits, whose sudden shifts from bank to bank often cause liquidity shortages which force the banks to raise interest rates or borrow from the Bank of Israel's credit window.

The deposit is structured so that the saver receives prime plus 1.25 per cent interest for every three months he holds his money in it—i.e., for 3 months, prime+1.25; for 6 months, prime+2.5 and thus to 12 months and prime+5 per cent.

The reward for perseverance is plain, and the cost of exiting early is also on the table. At Israel Discount Bank, too, greater emphasis is being placed on unlinked deposits for up to one year, and a graduated interest rate table has been drawn up, with the rate varying both according to the amount involved and the length of time.

Sums of NIS 10,000 and more for one year receive prime plus 5 per cent, as at Hapoalim, while for six

months this amount receives prime plus 3.5 per cent, which is better than at Hapoalim. But—and this is important—Discount has no option of breaking a longer deposit after three months, except at the cost of a very stiff penalty. Leumi has introduced a deposit called "Pakam Olleh", which is a three-month deposit that can be rolled over for up to one year. The novelty here is the rate of interest being paid.

This will be based on the 3-month Treasury bill rate—for the first time in Israel (although, needless to say, the idea is long-established in the U.S.). The saver will receive the 3-month T-bill rate plus one per cent. Then, after three months, he will be able to renew the deposit and get either the current 3-month T-bill rate plus one per cent, if it is the same or higher than he originally received, or he will get his original rate, if the yield on T-bills has declined in the meantime.

While the details vary, the principles are the same, and the underlying strategy of the banks is, as noted, connected with their relationships with the Bank of Israel on the one hand, and the big "jumbo" term deposits on the other. But what these longer-term deposits illustrate, on a broader level, is that the ongoing stability of inflation at 15-20 per cent per annum is encouraging people to hold their money in unlinked deposits for longer periods than they used to dare.

However, since interest rates are now tending higher, rather than declining, as they were earlier this year, there is little attraction in tying up money for many months at fixed rates of interest, because any subsequent rise in the general level of interest means an instant loss.

This pushes people in the direction of floating-rate, or flexible rates of deposit, linked to the prime borrowing rate or to T-bill rates. The banks are now moving to meet this demand—or perhaps to help create it—by offering higher rates than they used to. Hapoalim's calculations show that prime plus 5 per cent would, over the 12 months to the end of September, have provided a yield in excess of the rate of inflation, and the working assumption is that this will continue to be the case in the future, since the banks will not allow the prime to be artificially low for long.

Whether savers take to this approach in a big way remains to be seen. The fact that there is much talk of a devaluation in the near future clearly provides little incentive to put money in an unlinked deposit. On the other hand, if one assumes that there will be one or two devaluations a year, of up to 5-10 per cent each, and with their timing indeterminate, the average investor will not be himself up in knots trying to jump in and out of foreign currency to catch these few per cent.

If he believes that prime plus five will, over the year keep him ahead of the rise in the consumer price index, and certainly of foreign currency, he will be prepared to make these kinds of deposits part of his overall portfolio. As the Hebrew expression has it, the appetite will come with the eating.

Daily computerized list of U.S. tenders

By KEN SCHACHTER
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — A new computer data base unveiled yesterday by the Goldnet system will allow small Israeli firms to search through a daily list of U.S. Government tender offers, increasing their share of non-weapons contracts by at least \$20 million a year, officials said.

The new system, announced at a U.S. Embassy press conference, provides companies with a computer and modem the opportunity to search listings in the Commerce Business Daily, Washington's official conduit for publicizing procurement listings. Until now, only Israel's largest companies had access to CBD data through costly overseas computer linkups.

Rafi Glick, director of the industrial division of the Israel Export Institute, said he expects dozens of

Israeli companies with yearly turnover of up to \$50 million to bid on U.S. Government contracts. "The volume could be from \$20 million to \$100 million and even more," he said. "Israeli companies didn't have any lines to these projects."

Izhak Fisher, manager of Goldnet's marketing and sales division, noted that only Israel, through its Free Trade Area agreement with Washington, is allowed to receive the computer tape of CBD listings. That tape is transported daily from Ben-Gurion International Airport and plugged into the system.

Subscribers to the system will have to pay a one-time registration fee of NIS 390 plus \$60 per hour of usage. They will be able to tap into the system by dialing a local telephone number through Goldnet's nationwide local-area network.

Fisher said the market for the service could be as high as 500 Israeli companies.

Major Israeli companies currently win U.S. Government contracts worth about \$500 million a year, he said, not counting possible development of an anti-missile missile by Rafael for the U.S. "Star Wars" programme.

Under an agreement with the U.S. government, Goldnet also will be able to provide the CBD listings to foreign companies. The agreement also calls for Goldnet to ship a computer tape of Israeli government tender offers to the U.S. for publication on an American data base.

U.S. commercial councillor Michael Mercurio said that Israeli companies will benefit from the level of detail in the tender offers required by the 1984 Competition in Contracting Act.

Can economic reform succeed in Eastern Bloc?

By PATRICK WORSNIP
LONDON (Reuters) — The capitals of Eastern Europe are buzzing with talk of economic reforms, but economists are asking whether the rigid Communist structure will allow the shift to a more market-oriented system to succeed.

Spurred by Mikhail Gorbachev's efforts to ring the changes in the Soviet union, leaders of Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies are reviving plans to modernize their own economies or are becoming apostles of reform in their old age.

"The change of Soviet leadership has had a propitious effect," a western diplomat said. "There's very definitely now a feeling that there's no longer a brake there." Hungary, which pioneered the reform of the centrally planned economy almost 20 years ago, has pledged to go further down the road next year, introducing value added tax and personal income tax.

Poland last month announced plans to slash back its government bureaucracy, firing an estimated 3,000 officials, in a bid to transfer

power to factory managers. Poles will vote on the proposals in a referendum on November 29.

In Bulgaria, too, 76-year-old party leader Todor Zhivkov has ordered radical changes in the government structure and decreed a system of workers' self-management in industry. Czechoslovakia has also decided to give more autonomy to firms from 1989.

Of the Eastern Bloc nations, only Romania and East Germany have said they see no need for reforms. All in all, says a diplomat special-

izing in East European economies, "things have been happening quite fast and quite radically in a way that was unthinkable five or 10 years ago." But some experts are more sceptical and compare East European economic reform to an aircraft that trundles along the runway but is never allowed to reach critical take-off speed.

The reason for the reform drive, economists say, is a growing realization that traditional Communist economies, with their massive investments in heavy industry,

Yugoslavs go on a big spending spree

By ANDREJ GUSTINIC
BELGRADE (Reuters) — Yugoslavs embarked on a spending spree after the government decreed an emergency anti-inflation package which economists say administrators a bitter dose of reality to citizens used to living beyond their means.

The weekend measures, which include price rises of 30 to 70 per cent followed by a freeze, were announced hours after parliament accepted Prime Minister Branko Mitlic's anti-inflation programme for the Communist Balkan nation.

The government also imposed partial wage restraint. For a few hours Yugoslavs crowded stores in Belgrade on Sunday,

boarding goods after the announced price rises. Thousands of eager shoppers struggled to buy essential items before the prices were marked up.

Analysts said the measures were a dose of bitter austerity for Yugoslavs, allowing no more wage rises out of line with earnings, subsidies to loss-making firms or easy foreign loans.

Under the plan, the new prices and wages will be frozen until the end of June 1988. Other prices will be pegged at their October 1 levels.

The government said the increases were needed to eliminate "price disparities" in certain branches of the economy which op-

erated at a loss. Diplomats said the measures may teach Yugoslavs to stand more firmly on their own feet. "The government is trying to create a more realistic relationship between what is available in stores and what people pay for it," one diplomat said.

They said the temporary emergency measures were introduced to give the anti-inflation programme time to become operational.

"The programme and the measures have the same goals, but the programme is long term and requires parliamentary legislation to become operational while the measures are meant to take effect immediately," one diplomat said.



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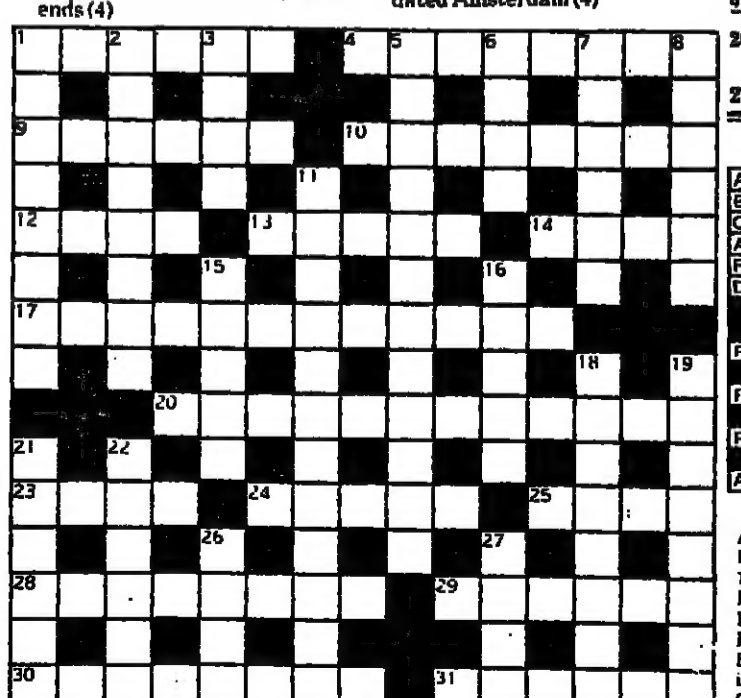
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- ACROSS
1 Label new kit etc. (6)
4 Mink: a song about heat in crowds (8)
9 An encroachment on the fashionable way (6)
10 It's plain stupid for a mountaineer (8)
12 Children may get a line on this bird (4)
13 The domestic fowl is obviously covered (5)
14 Light rod—about a pound (4)
17 Engagements in the main (5,7)
20 The poor staid ill-used surgeon (12)
23 Not now applied to cigarette ends (4)

- 24 One point over 500 will be tolerated (5)
25 Agitate for porridge (4)
28 The pub appears a dreadful hole with wear and tear (3-5)
29 Parasites follow a well-qualified person for spite (6)
30 Reduce by taking food with little in it (8)
31 Rue crack about exercise (8)
DOWN
1 Spare the top man, being thoughtful (8)
2 To bond about at one is good for one's health (8)
3 Cheese found in part of dilapidated Amsterdam (4)



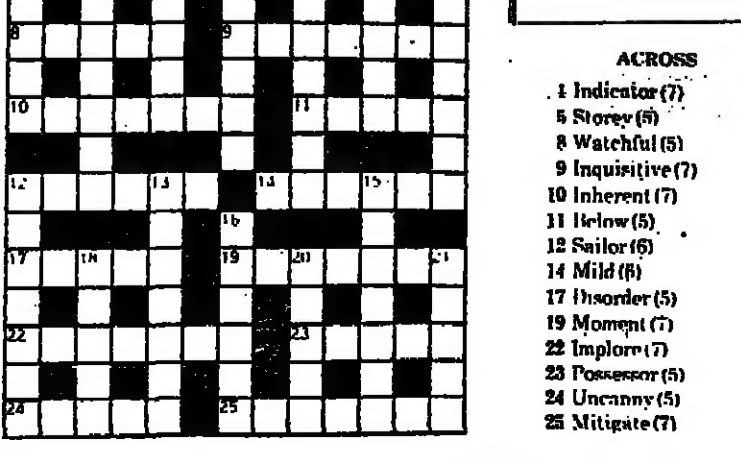
Yesterday's Solution

A T V C G CASING
B O R D E R E R O C T I
E R O U M B R A G E
A L L O T R E U H
L E G O L D S M I T H
C
S R L E A S T R A Y
D A C E A N T P
P O T T E R O A E
K A B L I C H T E R
P I S T A C H I O E O E
N H K O D E N T S
P I K E L E Y K O I O
O R R D I N O S A U R
A N I M U S N R N T

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Glibber, 4 Alter, 8 Grieg, 9 Heretic, 10 Leather, 11 Help, 12 Tip, 14 Teal, 15 Ante, 18 Log, 21 Inch, 23 Leisure, 25 Power, 26 Noise, 27 Event, 28 Permit, DOWN: 1 Goggle, 2 Frigate, 3 Eggshell, 4 Ace, 5 Title, 6 Recipe, 7 Chart, 13 Patience, 16 Tourist, 17 Simple, 19 Ginbe, 20 Decent, 22 Chore, 24 Heal.

QUICK CROSSWORD



- ACROSS
1 Indicator (7)
5 Storey (8)
8 Watchful (5)
9 Inquisitive (7)
10 Inherent (7)
11 Unlaid (5)
12 Sailor (6)
14 Mild (8)
17 Disorder (5)
19 Moment (7)
22 Implore (7)
23 Possessor (5)
24 Unhappy (5)
25 Mitigate (7)
DOWN
1 Undarned (5)
2 Apathy (7)
3 Instructor (5)
4 Remember (5)
5 Riches (7)
6 Fax-shaped (5)
7 Keep back (7)
12 Hide (7)
13 Rigorous (7)
15 Lenner (7)
16 Winner (6)
18 Following (5)
20 Mar (5)
21 Curt (5)

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New port go-slow threatens exports

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA. — The country's ports, already suffering from surcharges levied by the shipowners because of the losses they suffered in last month's industrial action, were thrown into low gear once again yesterday, when the 1,500 stevedores resumed their go-slow action.

The stevedores' leaders, under order by a labour court to keep their men working normally or each pay a fine of NIS 30 per hour lost through the action, resigned. They said that as a result of the breakdown in wage negotiations which had yielded "no more than a bone thrown at us by the Ports Authority," they could no longer be responsible for controlling the men, who had demanded a 36 per cent pay hike.

A works committee representative said that in addition to the NIS 75 a month public sector increase which the authority had offered, it had also proposed a 19 per cent incentive payment in return for higher output. But the conditions were unacceptable to the men because they included transfers they opposed and night shifts in Haifa port.

The authority intends appealing to the labour court again, which will rule whether the leaders' resignation exempts them from the fine, as well as whether its previous ruling that the go-slow was illegal still stands. In this ruling is still in force, the authority would be entitled to pay the men only half their basic pay, in addition to not paying premiums.

Yesterday there were 20 freighters loading and discharging in the country's ports, while in Ashdod — not yet fully recovered from the previous go-slow which ended only on November 4 — another four freighters were already waiting outside the port.

The sanctions are a new threat to the flow of Israel's foreign trade, already impeded by the \$50,000 a day congestion surcharge the shipping companies have been levying since November 5, to compensate them for the losses they suffered in the previous go-slows in October. It is feared that ships will again bypass Israel to avoid being delayed by the action, and will unload imports in Cyprus and Greece while leaving exports stranded in the ports. This will force farmers to resort to expensive air-freighting which is impractical for citrus exports now picking up for Europe's Christmas season.

Jeff Black adds: The Industry and Trade Ministry warned yesterday that the go-slow was costing the country's economy \$5 million a day. Ministry officials said a special headquarters was being established to help solve the exporters and importers problems caused by the stevedores' action.

The officials added that the go-slow is not only damaging efforts to increase exports but was also seriously damaging numerous industries who were waiting for their imported raw materials.

The ministry has called on both sides to begin negotiations immediately.

More banks show a profit

Post Economic Reporter

Two additional banks, Discount and Mizrahi, yesterday released financial statements showing increased profitability in the first three-quarters of the year, as had Leumi and Hapoalim earlier this week.

The adjusted profits from the ordinary operations of Bank Discount totalled NIS120.2 million during the first nine months of the year. The bank's financial statements for January — September showed after-tax profits of NIS47.9 m.

The annualized rate of return on capital for January — September was

8.5 per cent, the statement showed. The bank's capital means rose from NIS760m. at the end of December 1986 to NIS808m. at the end of September.

The profit from ordinary operations of the United Mizrahi Bank group totalled NIS36.4m. before tax for January — September. After-tax profits from ordinary operations totalled NIS22m. The group's annualized rate of return on capital totalled 4.5 per cent.

Mizrahi's adjusted capital means rose from NIS321.5m. at the end of

1986 to NIS331m. at the end of September, a rise of about 3 per cent.

The results of both banks showed small increases in deposits and loans. The public's deposits at Discount totalled NIS15.3 billion at the end of September, unchanged from the end of December. Loans totalled NIS6.2b. at the end of September, compared with NIS6.9b. nine months before. Deposits at Mizrahi totalled NIS4.5b. at the end of September, up from NIS4.3b. at the end of 1986. Loans totalled NIS6b., compared with NIS5.9b. nine months before.

Car prices to rise in near future

By JONATHAN KARP

For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — Prices for most new car models with engines of up to 1,600cc. are to rise by between 4 and 6 per cent in the near future to offset the shekel's recent erosion against most major foreign currencies, the Transport Ministry confirmed yesterday.

The increases will vary depending on the particular currency used by importers to pay for their cars. The highest increases are to affect cars bought from the manufacturers with Swiss francs (7.7 per cent), Spanish

pesetas (7.5 per cent), pound sterling (6.9 per cent) and Deutschmarks (6.4 per cent), according to a ministry spokesman.

Lower price increases are planned for cars purchased with French francs (4.7 per cent), Italian lira (4.6 per cent), and Japanese yen (4.0 per cent).

The spokesman added that the prices for Subaru and the Romanian-built Delta will not rise because they are bought with U.S. dollars. Despite the ministry's announcement, the new prices are not expected to go into effect this week.

Transport Minister Haim Corfu has already signed an order to increase prices, but the interministerial committee on prices must meet to set the new levels. After that, Finance Minister Moshe Nissim must sign the order as well.

One issue that is likely to be raised between the transport and finance ministry officials on the committee is an arrangement to adjust car prices automatically when the shekel declines by more than 3 per cent against foreign currencies. Such a clause is favoured by the importers.

Tax reform: 'a catastrophe'

By JEFF BLACK

National Insurance Institute director-general Mordechai Zippori yesterday warned of a catastrophe if the reported recommendations of the Sheshinsky committee on tax reform were implemented.

Zippori was referring to an expected proposal to do away with child allowances paid by the NII and moving these benefits instead into the income tax credit framework.

Zippori said such a move would lead to bureaucratic chaos which would harm the weakest elements in

society. He pointed out that if the NII sent out tax credit certificates through the post to the 650,000 families currently receiving the child allowances, around 35 per cent of these certificates would not arrive at their intended destination because of changed addresses.

Zippori also told the NII's directorate that around 50 of the 360 types of benefits paid by the NII fall below the tax bracket and, therefore, another way of paying them would have to be found if the committee decided to scrap the present

allowance system. He also said it was unclear who would pay the supplementary income and unemployment benefits, and allowances for the disabled.

Hebrew University social work Professor Abraham Doron said last night that the reported recommendations "only work on paper." He said only the rich would benefit from the reported proposals. A large number of people receiving child allowances earn below the minimum tax bracket and so would not benefit from tax credits, he said.

AMMAN SUMMIT

(Continued from Page Two)

ing the Arab world at present.

His success will no doubt be reflected when Arab leaders look to Hussein to solve future inter-Arab problems. This success will most certainly be translated into dollars, not only as a reward for his success at the summit but as a reflection of the stability of his regime and the central role played by Jordan in the Arab world and even East-West relations.

The effect of the Amman summit on the Arab-Israeli conflict is less clear. The Arab leaders agreed to give Arafat a hand in trying to get the Soviets to convene an international conference. But many of the Arab states are sceptical of the Soviet Union's ability to get the conference off the ground.

Jordanian-Palestinian relations did improve slightly after the initial Jordanian cold-shouldering of Arafat. As a host country, Jordan had to make an effort for the conference to succeed. Threats by Algeria to withdraw over the question of Palestinian representation had to be taken seriously.

Syria agreed only at the last minute to the phrase "the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." This could be the reason why this phrase was missing from the English and French trans-

lations of the final statement of the summit.

Hussein, however, is not interested in turning back the clock in relations with the PLO. He stated clearly at his closing press conference that he wants to start from where the relations left off. In other words, Hussein would like to start from Security Council Resolution 242.

Arafat, however, is not able to do that after placing his faith in the Soviet Union and after gaining the Soviet's support for PLO participation on an equal footing.

Syrian-PLO relations did not fare that well. Assad is still holding out, although Farouk Kadumi, head of the political department of the PLO, met with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk Shara more than once during the summit.

Palestinian officials did tell journalists that Syrian-Palestinian relations were improving. This will be seen in Lebanon. A test case will be if the Syrians continue to permit cement to go to the camps in the Beirut area. Otherwise it will be clear that this was a Syrian gesture to ward off the possibility that Arafat would bring up the camps war at the summit.

The writer, the West Bank correspondent of the Nazareth-based As-Sanara, reported on the Amman summit for the East Jerusalem newspaper Al Kuds.

DEMJANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page Two)

clations. These include the U.S. Association of Psychologists, where he heads the section on Law and Psychology. "I have testified in about 40 court cases. About half of them had to do with gambling," while the rest dealt with memory," he said. Casinos are legal in Holland if the entertainment they offer are games of skill. If the games are based purely on chance, the activity is illegal. Courts regularly call on psychologists to advise them whether a game such as blackjack, for instance, is a matter of skill or of chance.

Wagenaar said that he had studied aspects of the Demjanjuk case as it developed in the U.S. and in Israel. He was also familiar with the Fedorenko and the Frank Walas cases, he said.

He stressed that in most trials the eye-witness testimony concerns brief confrontations, such as in rape cases and bank robberies. Also, the time interval between the crime and

the testimony is usually not long. In the present case the witnesses were in the vicinity of the accused for periods of up to 11 months. But the length of this period was counterbalanced by the 35-45 years that had elapsed since then.

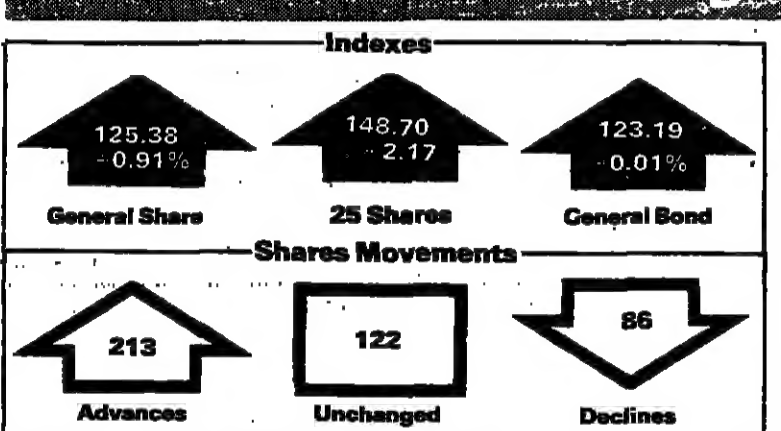
"I know of only one study that could parallel this situation, if concerns the recollections after 40 years of the members of a graduating class. The accuracy of recollections was 80 per cent. But the cases are not exactly similar."

Wagenaar went on to say that in the Demjanjuk case some survivor witnesses who were shown the photo-spread said: "He looks like the accused," or "He reminds me of him," while only few had said: "That's him for sure."

Rather surprisingly, the witness said: "I exclude from my testimony the question whether the testimony of the survivors is reliable. This is because of the extreme stress under which these memories were established and the decades-long retention period which followed."

He added: "It is not for the expert to tell the court whether a witness is reliable or not. I only establish whether a test, such as a photo-spread, was properly set up and what its value is."

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



Selected Prices

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Sunfront	17700	130	+2.3
Asaf	385	4527	+2.8
Argam	540	3840	+1.9
Argam	10650	38	—
Dalia Gall	2535	1495	+2.2
Lodha	880	588	+2.4
Lodha	250	2570	+2.4
Lodha	1315	4715	+2.3
Light	930	310	+1.1
Light	420	360	+2.4
Gilbor Sabrina	7030	90	+1.0
Urdin 0.1	9300	310	+1.1
Urdin 0.1	2385	1490	+1.1
Packard Steel	33000	53	+2.2
Electra 0.1	2075	724	+4.2
Arvt	n.t.	—	—
Spectronics 1.0	1357	1235	+1.3
T.A.T. 1.0	1957	270	+1.0
V.P. Clal	181.5	10358	+2.1
Adarstein 1.0	588	1678	+1.1
Adarstein 1.0	2225	4527	+1.5
Alliance	1824	—	—
Gai Indus. 1.0	558	—	—
Fertilizers 0.1	3100	10884	+1.7
Peridase	550	12330	+1.0
Frutaron	53800	215	+1.0
Kor p	198	3487	+4.8
Kor p	7890	8781	+3.8

Commercial Banks

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Leumi 0.1	24300	50	+1.8
Leumi 0.1	1800	1400	+1.0
General non-arr.	18800	122	+1.8
HBI	8720	2774	+1.8

Commercial Banks

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Leumi 0.1	n.t.	142	—
Discount	n.t.	—	—
Mizrahi	n.t.	—	—
Hapoalim r	48270	1004	+0.5
General A	17650	907	+3.4
Leumi 100.0	69900	1250	+0.5
Fin. Trade	58703	—	+0.4

Mortgage Banks & Finance

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Leumi Mort.	9100	474	+7.5
Leumi Mort.	2540	4981	+7.8
Mishkan r	3770	1892	+2.8
Tel Aviv r	1081	1081	+2.9
Mervar r	9429	113	+2.4
Leumi Ind.	13650	154	+3.5
Clal Lending 0.1	28840	21	+1.0

Insurance

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Aravit 0.1	1177	720	+3.1
Phoenix 0.1	820	8075	+2.7
Hebrew 1.0	5770	360	+3.0
Menorah 1.0	2180	580	+3.8
Safar r	401	8840	+2.8
Securities	1135	300	+2.2
Zion Hold. 1	5513	185	+7.8

Trade & Services

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Integrata 1.0	852	1905	—
Mair Ezra	877	3880	+1.4
Crysal	903	10892	+0.9
Sagor	10500	907	+3.4
Lighterage 0.1	860	1520	+1.2
Cold Storage 1.0	385	1288	+0.5
Den Hols 1.0	1815	1242	+4.5
Coral Beach	8382	—	—
Yarden Hotel	3131	803	+0.5
Elron 1.0	1800	25	—
M.L.L. 1.0	729	8484	+3.4

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Al-Hov	360	8728	+0.3
Africa Isr. 0.1	44400	327	+3.0
Aradim	2381	572	+0.3
Derinor	8815	185	+3.3
Y.E.C.	950	28018	—
Bayride 0.1	4871	1522	+3.4
Jeraz	20392	192	+0.0
Asarim Prop.	6640	6640	—
Hederaim Prop.	7000	2211	+2.9
Hederaim Prop.	1820	2673	+2.2

Industrials

Name	Price	Volume	% change
Dubak	n.t.	—	—
Tempo 1.0	36200	53	+3.4

Abbreviations:

a.s. sellers only	b. broker
p.s. buyers only	r. registered
n.t. no trading	

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A new tenure-track position is available in the Department of Horticulture, Faculty of Agriculture, The Hebrew University, Rehovot, Israel, for a Ph.D. scientist with postdoctoral training in molecular biology and/or genetics. The candidate should be well versed in classical genetics and breeding, and also in the use of modern molecular techniques in breeding.

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The candidate's responsibilities will include teaching a course in "Ornamental Plant Breeding" and participating in the teaching of other courses, all of which will be conducted in Hebrew. He will be expected to develop a research programme in the field of ornamental plant breeding, including molecular approaches, and to guide graduate students.

The position will be opened in February 1988. Candidates should apply to Prof. S. Gazit, Head, Department of Horticulture, the Faculty of Agriculture, the Faculty of Agriculture, P.O. Box 12, Rehovot 76100, Israel, and include curriculum vitae and list of publications. In addition, recommendations from 3 or 4 scientists should be sent direct, to the above address.

Shikun Ovdim builds luxury \$275,000 flats in Ramat Aviv

The cost of a five-room luxury apartment in Ramat Aviv to be built by the Histadrut-owned Shikun Ovdim firm will cost around \$275,000. A four-room flat will sell for just under \$200,000.

The flats are part of the third stage of Shikun Ovdim's Migdalci David project. The completed project will contain 340 luxury four- and five-room apartments as well as a neighbourhood sports centre, including a swimming pool and fitness

room, and a shopping centre.

At yesterday's meeting of the company's management committee, Chairman Rafi Edri pointed out that Shikun Ovdim, an affiliate of Hevrat Ha'ovdim, used its profits from building luxury apartments to subsidize its work in development areas. He stressed that 55 per cent of all the firm's work in the past eight years was carried out in either development areas or on neighbourhood projects.

Israel Money Markets

Bank	Deposit	Period	7 days	14 days	30 days
Leumi (Nov. 13)	1,000,000	12.50	14.00	15.50	17.00
	10,000,000	12.75	14.75	16.25	17.75
	50,000,000	13.00	15.00	16.50	18.00
	100,000,000	13.25	15.25	16.75	18.25
	Up to 999	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75
Hapoalim (Sept. 7)	1,000,000	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.50
	10,000,000	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
	50,000,000	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
	100,000,000	12.50	12.50	13.00	14.00
	Up to 999	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75
Discount (Nov. 18)	1,000,000	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.00
	10,000,000	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.50
	50,000,000	13.00	13.00	13.50	14.00
	100,000,000	13.50	13.50	14.00	14.50
	Up to 999	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75
Mizrahi (Nov. 16)	1,000,000	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00
	10,000,000	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
	50,000,000	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
	100,000,000	12.50	12.50	13.00	14.00
	Up to 999	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75
First Int'l (Nov. 10)	1,000,000	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00
	10,000,000	11.50	12.00	12.50	13.00
	50,000,000	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.50
	100,000,000	12.50	12.50	13.00	14.00
	Up to 999	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.75

*NIS 2,000-4,000 **4,001-15,000

Patrah (foreign currency deposit rates, (Nov. 17)

U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	6.625	6.750	7.125
Pound sterling (£100,000)	7.375	7.500	7.500
Deutschmark (DM 200,000)	3.000	3.125	3.250
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	3.000	3.000	3.000
Yen (1 million yen)	3.000	3.000	3.125

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In good company

PROVOKED by hundreds of Satmar hassidim shouting abusive slogans against Israel, President Chaim Herzog, speaking in New York on Saturday night, lifted the veil, at least partially, from a pernicious Jewish and Israeli self-deception. "Some of the most divisive and provocative voices in Israeli public life come from and are funded from the U.S.," he said bluntly.

Now that is a truth well enough known, but rarely stated. It refers to groups that are religiously extreme, or politically extreme, or both.

In Israel this truth is rarely stated for two reasons. Firstly, all of our political and political-religious groups, without exception, seek funds from Jews abroad. Secondly, such solicitation contradicts the pious official Israeli declarations, that Diaspora Jews do not have a right to intervene in our internal political affairs.

As a result, the extremist groups dunning Diaspora are in good company, and what is defined as intervention depends on the side you're on.

Moreover, this intervention has never been limited to funds. When, for example, American Jewish groups do the Israel government's bidding on a political matter, they align themselves against an Israeli political opposition. And when they support a party in opposition, as they did when Labour was out of power and before that Herut, they align themselves against the government.

The reality is plain. Any Diaspora act bearing on Israel, even indifference, is in the end an intervention if the unity of Jewish fate is taken seriously. Orthodox, especially in Israel, understands this well enough. That is why orthodox groups and parties feel no ambivalence in seeking succour overseas, and only the secular parties query the "rights" of Diaspora Jews, by which they really mean the rights of those who support rival parties and rival positions.

These pretences are faithfully mirrored in Diaspora. There well-meaning Jews, who consider Shabbat a good day for shopping, dutifully sign cheques for orthodox extremist groups here, preferring to believe they are donating charity to a religious, not political, cause. They do not know and mostly do not want to know that they are intervening in Israel's domestic political affairs. And this cosy insouciance is true, as well, of many orthodox Diaspora Jews, unable or unwilling to acknowledge that in Israel religion, unfortunately, is a political cause.

Only those who are wholly and single-mindedly committed, whether religiously or politically, know they are "intervening" and do so deliberately. When their support goes to the extremes it is at least not the result of pretence, but choice.

However, they are a distinct minority. The pretenders, engaged in exercises of indifference or immaculate intervention, are the majority. Cajoined by the desperate hypocrisy of Israeli institutions, orthodox and secular, that present politics as charity, they respond with that admixture of cant and innocence that turns tax-deductible intervention into philanthropy or tax deductible philanthropy into Zionism.

THE MORNING AFTER

The morning after, it was a novelty. The week after, it aroused indignation. The month after, it was being welcomed as a relief. Going on for two months after, it is fast becoming a nightmare for the well-being of the society.

"It" is the broadcasting strike and the danger stems from the current stereotype passing for a thought that Israel can live just as well, if not better, without television news.

"I find I do very nicely, thank you, without the news, although the absence of the Voice of Music is really hard," observed a respected friend. All around us people less respected are rubbing their hands in glee as they chortle how much nicer a place the country has become without all those harbingers of doom bringing us their nightly catalogue of gloom and dismay.

Of course, it is a great relief to be able to ignore, or at least not to know with such immediacy, the problems besetting the country. Without the spellbinding impact of television, life is indeed more tranquil.

But that doesn't mean that stones aren't still thrown, that schoolgirls aren't still shot, that people in important places don't still lie and that politicians don't still do, and say, their thing and exert their sway over us.

Television is not like newspapers where one can home in selectively on the kind of things one chooses to know about. Unless, that is, one wants saccharine coverage that passes for news on neighbouring stations. And contrary to the second great cliché about Israel Television, it does not create the crises or even wantonly misrepresent them.

Escapism is a possibility. And more and more people seem to be grasping for it with great delight. They should be denied that opportunity before the effect on a once-caring society becomes irreversible.

Yoram Kessel

IRAQI ARMS

(Continued from Page One)

day that Iraq has little need of Israeli weaponry.

President Saddam Hussein's major arms supplier remains the Soviet Union, providing all the tanks, planes and armoured transport vehicles that Iraq requires. The Soviets have also consistently offered Iraq excellent credit terms, demanding little in the way of cash payments, and agreeing readily to reschedule a military debt that has now reached some \$10 billion.

"Unlike Iran, Iraq has no problem in purchasing arms," said one analyst.

"Their major weaponry comes from the Soviet Union, but they have over the years also acquired

British radar systems, French planes and American transport planes and helicopters. Egypt has also emerged as a major supplier of small arms."

The perception here is that Israel is continuing to sell arms to Iran to this day, but that this course is becoming increasingly risky as Iran's isolation intensifies.

"The benefits of any Israeli-Iraqi transaction would lie strictly with Israel," said one Middle East defence expert. "Israel would gain a desperately needed market, strike a blow against the expansionist fundamentalism of Iran, and also makes a timely gesture of support to the Soviet Union - by supplying Western arms to a Soviet ally."

DEPORTATION

(Continued from Page One)

the sources said.

Odeh, 38, is married and a father of five. He lives in Gaza, where he is a prayer leader of a local mosque. A graduate of Zagazig University in Egypt where he studied Islam and Arabic, he completed a Master's degree in Cairo in 1975, before he was arrested and deported for membership in an extremist Islamic group whose members assassinated President Anwar Sadat several years later.

After spending the years 1976-

1978 as a teacher in the Gulf States, he returned to Gaza, where he was appointed as a lecturer in the Islamic University and a mosque prayer leader.

In 1984 he was served with a restriction order and forbidden from entering the university. In August 1984 he was sentenced to 11 months in prison for incitement, and since his release has resumed his political activities, according to the sources. Odeh can appeal the deportation order to a military review board and the High Court of Justice.

But progressive forces are counterweight to Umm el-Fahm's Moslem revival

Fundamentalists retard Arab progress

ELAINE RUTH Fletcher's second major feature article about Umm el-Fahm "The New Moslems" (magazine 16/10/87), does not present an accurate picture of the Islamic movement and its influence in our community, nor of the range of community programmes in the town.

Ms Fletcher is certainly correct in saying that the Islamic revival movement is permeating everyday life in Umm el-Fahm and the surrounding villages. She does not fully point out, however, just what form the Islamic revival is taking and what its social consequences are.

The main thesis of the article is that the growth of fundamentalism is upsetting the traditional political balance in the town, but Ms Fletcher does not quote a single member of Rakah, the party whose "stalwarts" are apparently so worried by the challenge to their "domination." Furthermore, it is a gross oversimplification to characterize the political spectrum of Umm el-Fahm exclusively in terms of a Rakah/fundamentalist divide.

Ms Fletcher refers to an "informal poll of Umm el-Fahm high school students" which "reportedly showed that 63 per cent identified themselves with the Islamic camp, while 30 per cent went along with Rakah, other parties or had no opinion." Whilst we have some doubts about the validity of this method of sociological inquiry - whatever happened to the other 7 per cent? - we do not disagree that the Islamic movement is exerting a strong influence, particularly on the young people of our community.

The youth of Umm el-Fahm are being indoctrinated with an ugly ideological creed which seeks to impose on them reactionary and divisive social codes. They are being made to believe that such codes are the will of God and that they will suffer God's eternal punishment unless they follow the teachings of Dr. Shimon Peres on Arab affairs, who points out that the fundamentalist movement has attracted a number of left-wingers and secular residents, impressed by the programme of voluntary work organized by the Islamic Association. This fact underlies the reason why we at AL-

muezzin's call to go to the mosque to hear a special sermon for women will be given a lecture about how she should behave. She will be told that when she walks in the street she must cover her head and wear a thick jilbab from neck to toe, even in the stifling heat. She will be told that she should not be in the same room as any man who is not her husband. She will be told that she should remain in her home at all times, except to go to the mosque or to go shopping. At other times she should work in the home. Thus she should devote her life to the service of God and the cause of the religious community.

Since Umm el-Fahm is a conservative community anyway, it does not take much persuasion for women to accept these teachings. The wrath of God is, after all, a powerful weapon.

Hussein Abu Hussein

Hadaf Cultural Foundation are opposed to the Islamic Association.

We believe that computer courses are a valuable element of modern education. We ourselves run a successful computer centre (established, incidentally, some months before the Islamic computer courses) from which over 1,500 students have already graduated. But we also believe that if an elementary school student attends a computer course and at the same time becomes indoctrinated with the ugly values of Islamic fundamentalism, he or she is better off not studying at all.

Similarly, we believe that the three-year-old girl who attends a Moslem kindergarten, and then

members to a fundamentalist movement which, despite all protestations to the contrary, repeatedly shows by its teachings and its methods that there is no difference between it and the Moslem Brotherhood. Anyone who believes that a movement which bases its ideas on Islamic law can be progressive should look at the present regime in Iran.

In Umm el-Fahm, 26,000 people are crammed into what is little more than a hilltop village. Our children play in open sewers. Garbage rots in the streets; the municipality cannot afford to pay the salaries of the teachers and municipal employees, let alone provide an adequate refuse collection service. The vast majority of the adult male population work in low-paid jobs in Tel Aviv, some 80 kilometres away. The majority of women are condemned to a life of

Umm el-Fahm organized in cooperation with the municipality by committees consisting entirely of members of the progressive groups in the town. Al-Hadaf, an organization independent of any political party, runs a programme of community activities. We have a thriving women's centre where participants in courses are also encouraged to discuss issues of relevance to them as women. We run several other cultural and educational courses, including those at the computer centre. And we are in the process of establishing a public library and resource centre, which will include works reflecting a variety of different outlooks.

We should stress that the supposedly pioneering activities of the Islamic Association began some considerable time after the projects organized by other groups in the town. The fundamentalist movement is attempting to make ideological capital by imitating the tradition of voluntary activities established by groups which Ms Fletcher did not deal with.

It is wrong to assume a simple polarization between the supporters of the Islamic Association and Rakah. An important element, for example, of the Umm el-Fahm political spectrum is the nationalist Ahma al Balad (Sons of the Homeland) movement, which was founded here in the early 70s and still has one of its strongest bases in the town.

Members of this movement are just as worried by the growth of Islamic fundamentalism as are Rakah members. But not because its traditional domination of local politics is being threatened. The progressive parties in Umm el-Fahm and the Arab sector in general are not concerned with power for power's sake, as Ms Fletcher's analysis implies. They are concerned, as we at al-Hadaf are concerned, that a vicious, regressive and coercive ideology is thriving in our town. The trend towards fundamentalism is a backward step for our community, and we deem it our duty to struggle against it.

(This article was written by Mr. Abu Hussein on behalf of the Al-Hadaf Cultural Foundation, Umm el-Fahm.)

The youth of Umm al-Fahm are being indoctrinated with an ugly ideological creed which seeks to impose on them reactionary and divisive social codes.

The sermons are all the more effective given that most women in this community spend much of their time confined to their home, and face a battle with male relatives every time they want to go out. A women's sermon in the mosque is an excellent way of leaving the home without incurring male displeasure. Consequently the sessions are well attended. Any visitor to Umm el-Fahm will immediately notice the large number of women in Islamic dress, an instant index to the success of the sermons.

Ms Fletcher quotes the adviser to Shimon Peres on Arab affairs, who points out that the fundamentalist movement has attracted a number of left-wingers and secular residents, impressed by the programme of voluntary work organized by the Islamic Association. This fact underlies the reason why we at AL-

grows up in the belief that she is an inferior being who should devote herself to "modest" behaviour in the love of God and the service of man, is better off staying at home.

Neither do we believe that an Islamic library is a positive contribution to our community. A library is valuable insofar as it contains a diversity of thought and opinion and provides a forum for the development and exchange of ideas. A library which is designed expressly for the purpose of spreading one particular interpretation of Islam and does not include any work that diverges from this tradition betrays only closed-mindedness and dogmatism.

It is our firm conviction that the involvement of the Islamic Association in community programmes does not derive from its concern for the welfare of the population. All its activities are designed to attract

childbearing and domestic labour.

In short, the conditions in Umm el-Fahm are among the worst inside the Green Line. Our community bears the brunt of anti-Arab discrimination in Israel. And now we are faced with a movement which teaches that true happiness and fulfilment will only come in the afterlife. Our population is being encouraged to believe that current exploitation and suffering have only to be endured, and true joy will follow. Those of us who are struggling against discrimination in the Arab sector view this trend as something which must be opposed.

It is not enough, of course, to try to persuade people not to participate in the activities organised by the Islamic Association. There has to be some progressive alternative.

In fact, there have been seven annual voluntary work camps in

READERS' LETTERS

ARABS OF PALESTINE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - In his article of October 27, "Palestinian view of Israeli moderates," Musa Budeiri, a teacher of Political Science at Bir Zeit University states that, had the partition resolution of 1947 been implemented, the envisaged Jewish State would have had a Palestinian Arab majority.

The last census by the British authorities in Palestine was taken in 1931. Since then various population figures have been bandied about, mostly to prove political debating points. But since 1948 we have more precise data.

In November 1947, there were 650,000 Jews in Palestine. This figure is well documented. What is less sure is the number of Arabs in Palestine on that date. The figures vary from 900,000 to a maximum of 1,200,000. A half a million Arabs lived in what is today the West Bank and 150,000 in the Gaza Strip. From the Jewish part of Palestine as defined by the partition plan, 200,000 Arab fled to the Gaza Strip and 100,000 to the West Bank. One hundred thousand Arabs went to Lebanon and other confrontation

States. (This last figure however may be much lower). Thus a total of 400,000 Arabs left.

On November 8, 1948, a census was carried out by the Israeli government and the figures showed that there were 713,600 Jews and 69,000 Arabs under its rule. After the conclusion of the armistice agreements, nearly 50,000 Arabs were readmitted. Thus the grand total of all Arabs in the Jewish State as proposed by the partition plan would have been less than 500,000, as against over 650,000 Jews.

Had the Palestinian Arabs together with neighbouring states accepted the partition plan and not given the nonsensical order for the Arabs to leave, 500,000 Arabs would have been inside the Jewish State alongside 700,000 Jews. Thus, there would have been a substantial Arab minority, but not a majority as claimed by Mr. Budeiri. Moreover, Palestinian Arabs outside the boundaries of the Jewish State would have had their coveted Arab State in Palestine.

ERIC LUCAS

Herzliya.

JEWISH IDENTITY IN DIASPORA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - It proves how little Eli Taviv, the head of the Department of Education and Culture for the Diaspora of the World Zionist Organization, knows of the fundamental problems of Jewish education in the Diaspora if he thinks the children will be brought back to the fold by either computer programming or Zionist fervour (November 9).

The problem of Jewish identity starts in the home, where the double standards of the parents confuse their children. The children learn religion in religion classes - rules and commandments to be observed - only to be taught at home by example that they are not to be practised.

If Zionist fervour is aroused, it will soon be squashed by parents who feel far more comfortable living in the Diaspora. Some - very few - are affiliated with or working for the Zionist organization. Some, more prosperous, even have a holiday home in Israel. But all prefer to

keep their children near them. Those children who want to live in Israel don't need Zionist fervour; they have it. What they need is encouragement and help from their parents.

There are some factors which could make a positive contribution to the situation and would not necessitate an increase in funds, notably encouragement of a tolerance of pluralism - we need all our Jews, whatever the colour of their religious views. I remember the promises and the very productive discussion on pluralism at the last Zionist Congress. I ought to, as I was the chairman of the session. Are we going to hear all these wonderful ideas again at the next congress, only to see them forgotten the day after? What happened, Mr. Taviv, since the last congress?

EVERLYN CHENKIN
(Former teacher of Jewish religion in London)

Kibbutz Mishmar David.

Marks & Black of Bournemouth, England, honoured at Assaf Harofeh Medical Center

Mr. and Mrs. I.B. Black and Mr. and Mrs. S. Marks, devoted friends of the Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, were recently honoured at a ceremony at the Assaf Harofeh Medical Center, for their outstanding contributions to the advancement of medical services at the hospital.

The families have renovated and equipped the Institute of Hematology which bears their name and have donated vital medical equipment for orthopedic surgery, anesthesia and intensive care monitoring and ultrasonographic diagnostic imaging. The dedication, honouring the Black and Marks Families, considered some of the closest friends and strongest supporters of the hospital, took place on November 16 in the Beth Shalom Auditorium, in the presence of family, friends, senior medical staff and leaders of the Assaf Harofeh Friends Organization in Israel and abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Marks and Mr. and Mrs. Black had the honour of unveiling plaques in their names, on the newly established Founders Wall.

(Communicated)

Who is an ultra-Orthodox Jew?

David Eliezrie

FOR SOME TIME, there have been Reform, Conservative, Orthodox, and Reconstructionist Jews. Recently a new adjective has been coined, "ultra-Orthodox" supposedly, depicting the most observant of the Jewish community.

To be honest, I am confused. I don't exactly know where I fit. For while the labels Orthodox or Hassidic seemed to represent my lifestyle. Now I am trying to ascertain if I am "ultra" or not.

On Shabbat, I wear one of those long black coats (they are called *kappot*) complemented by a black hat, definitely Jerusalem "ultra" black. However, I live just a mile from Disneyland, California, not known for its "ultra" affiliation.

To the best of my ability, I live according to Halacha, from *glatt* kosher to *holov Yisrael*, but I do much of my shopping in the Alpha Beta Supermarket (we have no Superstore yet) around the corner.

My kids go to yeshiva, but we have a home computer. I don't throw stones on Shabbat, but during the week I drive a silver Honda Accord.

I am offended by Teddy Kollek's endorsement of the Mormon building, acquiescence in Shabbat violations. Many of my friends who dress the way I do and live in Israel serve in the army, vote in the elections and pay their share of taxes. Like me they also support settlement in Judea and Samaria, the sanctity of Jerusalem, and the need to amend the Who is a Jew law. However, I don't think you can impose your

values on them but must share *Yiddishkeit* with love and compassion.

If ultra-Orthodox means somebody who is willing to fight for Jewish ideas and not sell them out, I guess I am included in that description. If ultra-Orthodox means someone who is willing to sacrifice for Torah, I fit the mould.

However, my impression is that apparently "ultra-Orthodox" is the new catch-all phrase to describe a religious Jew who refuses to bend to the winds of the time and the pressures of today's society. It is used by journalists who want to denigrate and say that "these are beyond the norm, a bunch of fanatics, etc."

It gives the impression that there is a vast mass of black-coated men and wig-covered women who want to move back in time to the Middle Ages. It ignores the tremendous depth of Jewish learning that most religious Jews possess and their willingness to deal with the modern world.

It lumps together many groups with one phrase. How many times

have I been accused of supporting rock-throwing in Jerusalem when I think the action is reprehensible. How many times have I been told that I am against the state when in truth my political views are right-wing. How can journalists be so dishonest as to imply that all religious Jews share the view of Neturei Karta, whose influence is limited to their immediate group.

The truth is that this is racist. No different than the nigger of the South, and the kike or the goy. It is always easy to use terms like these when one feels threatened or doesn't view others' ideas favourably. It is time that this phrase be removed from the nomenclature of responsible journalists.

The chasm between liberal, secular and religious groups in Jewish life is large enough. Let's stop adding fuel to the fire with offensive terminology.

You can call me religious, Orthodox, Hassidic or Torah-observant. But as a Jew who wears a *kapote* and all the trappings I resent being called "ultra" anything!

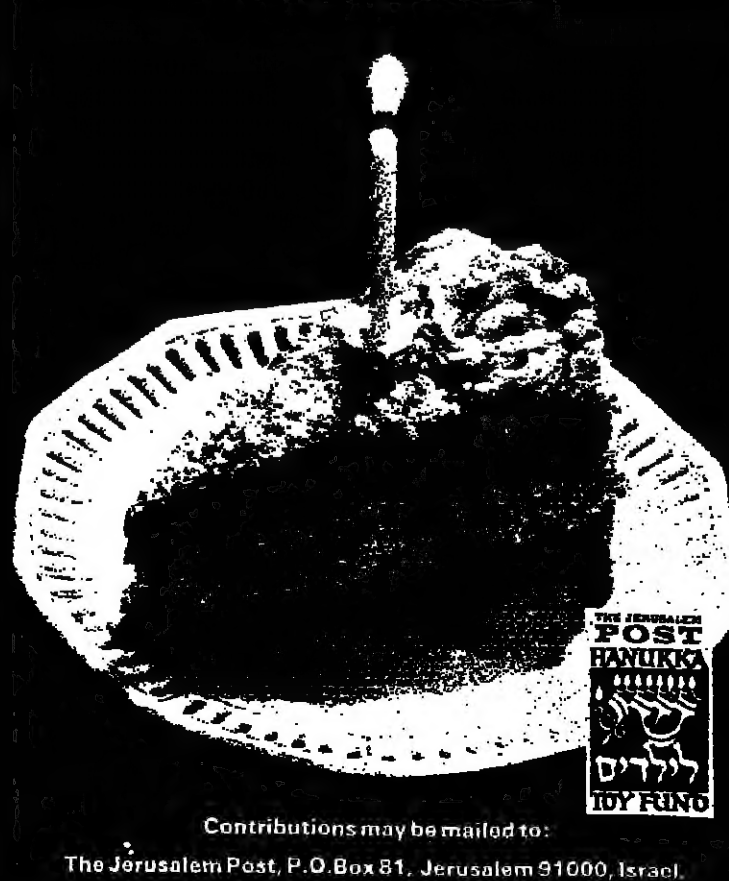
Rabbi Eliezrie lives in Anaheim, California.

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